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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 240 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Dec.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipment to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Muragumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris"	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES,	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
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CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 12th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Tuesday, 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†LINDULA	3358	Thursday, 11th Dec.
*PALAMCOTTA	... 3413	,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th December, 1913.

X'MAS 1913

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AT
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NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
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Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

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Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

100

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewellery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

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Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
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Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

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BANDMASTER (European) with exceptional abilities as conductor, teacher and instrumentalist wants engagement. Interview preferred. Address "B.M." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0978

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDERS. Two capable men required at once.—Apply in person with certificates to TREACHER and Co., Ltd., Fort.

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve you present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught by the following professions and trades:—

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International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
11, Haman Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED Gymnasium Instructor, must know English Gymnastics. Salary offered Rs. 25.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Holkar College, Indore.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent CHAUFFEUR, Fiat Car, excellent references essential. Application stating wages to Captain MEARNS, I.M.S., Jail, Ahmedabad.

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WANTED Probationer Nurses. For Dr. MASINA'S HOSPITAL. Apply personally to MISS TINDALL MATRON & LADY SUPDT. c/o. Dr. Bradly St. John's Hospital Babula Tank Road. Between 9 & 10 a.m, (S.T.), daily. 0994

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WANTED as soon as possible at the Colvin High School. Mahmudabad, District Sitapur, Graduate able to teach English, History etc. Application with attested copies of testimonials, stating previous experience, should be sent to the INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Lucknow. Salary Rs. 70 wih provident fund benefits.

WANTED.—An M.A., in PHYSICS, for the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary up to Rs. 150, per mensem according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to.

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
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REV. W. H. HEZLEP,
A. P. Mission School,
Jhansi, U. P.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in Sanscrit (S. L.), as Assistant Teacher Municipal. School, Tatta (Sindh). Salary Rs. 60—75 p. m., according to qualifications. Candidates to apply personally to,

MANGUMAL JETHANAND.
Pearl Importer.
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CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Lahore.
Lahore, dated 3rd December, 1913.

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Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951.

WANTED—A MESSMAN for the Club of Central India, Mhow, from 1st January 1914. He will have to bring with him his own staff of cooks and mates, viz., 3 cooks and one mate. Information regarding the messing rates, etc., will be furnished on receipt of application for the appointment. Applications to reach the HON. SECRETARY, Central India Club, Mhow, not later than the 20th December, 1913, to be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large number of temporary accounts clerks, auditors and Public Works accountants for employment in the Accountant General's Office and elsewhere in connection with famine accounts. Candidates with previous experience, especially of the Civil or Public Works system of accounts, will be preferred. Applications, which should be addressed to the undersigned, should state age, caste, residence, previous experience and educational qualifications. They should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. Persons already in service should apply through their official superiors; others should name the last office, if any, in which they were employed.

All candidates should state the lowest rate of pay they would be prepared to accept

JOHN GRAHAM,
Accountant General, U. P.
ALLAHABAD,
1st December, 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One new shaping machine and one milling and wheel cutting machine. Moderate price. Apply MISTRY PURSHOTAM NANJI, 4th Kumbharwada Sandhurst Road. 0925

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE KHUSHHARAM, liver Ch. Waler G., aged, I.P.A.C. Good, handy polo pony, believed sound, up to weight. Price Rs. 1,000.
Apply to F. M. DAVENPORT, Lieut., 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, for immediate delivery, one brand new self-supporting STEEL CHIMNEY made by Babcock and Wilcox. Height 150ft., dia 8ft., bottom 20ft., coned to a dia of 15ft. scantling 1/4", 5/16", and 3/8" complete with C. I. base plate, holding-down bolts, cage ladder, C. I. belled cap, pulleys etc. Apply to TATA SONS & CO., Agents The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd., Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 09

FOR SALE OFFERS, Ch. Ar. Geld. "RAT" I.P.A., 7yrs., fast, handy, bold light weight, played Poona Junior Tournament 1913, 2nd and 3rd Gym. Races, believed sound, Rs. 1,100.
Iron Gr. Irish M. LISMANEY, 6 yrs. off, I. P. A. well measured, up to weight, excellent hunter, 2nd Poona Hunt Pony point to point 1913, quiet on parade, trained stick and ball, believed sound, Rs. 800.—Apply C. B. MUNDEY, 43rd Lt. Infy., Ahmednagar.

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.
Belonging to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

Ignition—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood, Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378-1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood. Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
Commercial Car Ltd.
Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334, 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition.
Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.
For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba Guncarriage Street, newly painted aviy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289 Hornby Road. 0886

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE as a GOING CONCERN of the above old established Works including land, buildings, plant, tools, a large and unique collection of patterns and the right to continue business under the above old established name.
Offers will also be considered for the purchase separately of the tools and plant and patterns.
For further particulars and permission to view the Works apply to Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI, Remington Buildings, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. None but principals or their Solicitors need apply. 0955

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horses, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course on the 13th December 1913 at 8 a.m.
For performances see "Asian" Calendar.
Terms strictly cash.
G. A. H. Sweden 13-3 4 yrs.
Ch. A. H. Haify 6 yrs.
G A. H. Salisbury 13:3 4 yrs.
G. A. H. Rummy 14:0 4 yrs.
B. A. H. Ream 13-1½ aged.
Malayeb 13-1½ aged.
For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents.
0909 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI, who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD., has been REQUESTED by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank, to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of WINDING UP the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.
NOTICE is therefore hereby given that a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.
WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of
0958 Morvi.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BAYANA-AGRA SECTION (Broad-gauge) of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on and from 1st DECEMBER, 1913.
By the opening of the Bayana-Agra connection, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have direct communication to and from Agra by their Broad-gauge system, passing through the historic town of Fatehpur-Sikri, a former capital of the Moghul Empire.
Particulars as to Rules, Rates, etc., can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1913. 250

TELEGRAPHISTS FOR BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

THERE are VACANCIES for experienced TELEGRAPHISTS in the Post Office of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. Candidates should be not less than 21 or more than 30 years of age, and should be good writers and capable Morse Sounder Operators. The minimum qualification is the ability to send and receive telegrams at the rate of 16 words per minute and preference will be given to applicants who are capable of a higher rate of speed. A knowledge of Postal Work is desirable but not necessary.
The salaries paid will vary according to qualifications. For men with less than 5 years' practical experience and having a manipulative ability of 16 words per minute the commencing salary offered is Rs. 80 per mensem. For Telegraphists of longer experience and superior qualifications higher salaries are offered ranging in the case of specially expert operators who are also good writers and have a thorough knowledge of English up to Rs. 120 per month.
Quarters or allowance in lieu (Rs. 20 per month) are at present granted at certain of the smaller stations in East Africa, but not at the principal settlements. In Uganda, quarters, or allowances in lieu, are generally provided and telegraphists serving in that Protectorate also receive local allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to station.
Selected candidates will be required to enter into a three years' agreement for service in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and to pay for an Insurance Company's Fidelity Guarantee costing Rs. 15 per annum. They will be granted double intermediate railway fare from their homes to Bombay and second class passages to British East Africa. Half salaries will be paid during the voyage and full pay from the date of arrival at Mombassa. Similar passage facilities back to India will be granted at the expiration of the agreement or in the case of Telegraphists remaining in the service return ocean passages will be granted in addition to leave pay according to the Regulations for the Subordinate Staff of the East Africa Protectorate.
Applications should be addressed to:
MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to give expression to the general feeling "in regard to the treatment of Indians in "South Africa, and to make representations "to Government on the position of Indians in "South Africa and in other British Colonies" will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 10th December, 1913, at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.). 0984

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Chimabai wife of Mukund Moroba Patell and guardian of the person and property of Narayen Mukund Moroba Patell her minor son has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or Batty fields situate at Sewree containing by admeasurement 5,774 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 171 and 218, New Nos. A1—14358 and 14427, New Survey No. 1 & 2A/2368 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sewree Road, and on or towards the West, North and South by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetji Shroff.
Dated this 10th day of December, 1913.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
0986 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at single fares for the double journey will be issued between any two stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway from the 12th to the 31st December, 1913, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January, 1914.
Intermediate class return tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on trains.
The above concession will also apply to stations short of 100 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.
Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.
Holders of 1st and 2nd class return tickets (at this concession rate) between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Delhi, Muttra or Agra by the G. I. P. Railway route can return by the B. B. and C. I. Railway route and vice versa without any extra charge.
Also holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Agra and Delhi can return over this Railway from Cawnpore and similarly holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Cawnpore can return over this Railway from Agra or Delhi.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913. 262

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Daily Express: Through service between Bombay, Delhi Ferozepore, Lahore Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Also additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN. Fast Northern Passenger. 1,2,3 H. M.		Stations.		UP. Northern Fast Express. 1,2,3 H. M.
21.45	21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50
3.20	20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep:	6.45
6.55	23.30 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21	,,	Ferozepore Cantt	,,	22. 9
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantt: West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.47	,,	Jhelum	,,	10.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

Also through 1st and 2nd class carriages between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur.

Down Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.		Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.
21.00	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50
23.50	,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23	Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10	,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21. 8

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON.
250 General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY 15th December 1913 for the supply of about 750 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1914.
1. A deposit of Rs. 750 to accompany the Tender.
2 Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4 The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer, receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913. 0993

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

AS there is a PUBLIC MEETING on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant in the TOWN HALL the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., convened for Wednesday next, the 10th instant, is postponed to Thursday next the 11th instant at the same time and place.
Dated this 9th day of December 1913.
WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Solicitors for H. H. The Thakore
0993 Saheb of Morvi.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE PRESIDENT, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, for the supply of about 24,000 rft. of 42in. dia. and 300 rft. of 15in. dia. lop welded STEEL PIPES together with Bends, Branches and other Special Pipes.
A copy of the Specification and Schedule may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide Tender.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 750 as earnest money and must be superscribed. "Tender for 42in. main."
The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to complete the required security.
The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.
L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech. E.,
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
Rangoon, dated 2nd December, 1913.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Poems. By Robert Louis Stevenson	10 15
A Civil Servant in Burma. By Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K. C. I. E. With Illustrations	10 15
Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, Tragedies and Sonnets	6 9
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BOMBAY.
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PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L.M.,
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Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

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Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

OUT RIGHT BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole & Co. Drapers and Outfitters, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Taj Buildings" Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 11th day of December 1913, and the following days commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day the entire stock-in-trade of the said firm consisting of Gent's dress suits, shirts, sleeping suits, linen and soft collars, fashionable neckwear, braces, belts, trouser stretchers, socks, underwear, rolled gold jewellery, swimming costumes, sweaters, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Lady's dresses, corsets, chemises, Lady's hats of up-to-date fashions, stockings, robes, night dresses, gloves, fancy goods, Toilet requisites, soaps, perfumery, Iron beds, camp furniture, leather travelling requisites, table and bed linens, art draperies, woollen piece goods, shop furniture, electric fans and lights, etc.

The above are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, FANCY COLORED, COTTON SUITING, TWEEDS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

On SATURDAY the 13th and SUNDAY the 14th day of December 1913, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of Superior Woollen piece goods received per S. S. Masilia comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black superior venetians, blue and black venetian coatings, blue twill serge, fancy colored superior Whipcord coatings, fancy coloured herringbone coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, venetian coatings, white twill and Knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge and cricket flannels, colored super homespuns, fancy colored cotton suiting tweeds, etc. of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 14TH DECEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY the 14th December at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora (See Side) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished dining, drawing, and bed room furniture (some pieces by Wimbridge) consisting of sliding dining table, bentwood arm and armless chairs, mirror back sidebeard, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, glass door plate cupboard, screen, elegant large size hall cabinet, large china vases, corner cabinets, upholstered chesterfield sofa, rocking chairs, card tables, square piano in good order, lady's secretariat, mandoline, handsome oil paintings and engravings, teapoys, table ornaments, iron and wooden double and single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, easy chairs, book cases, partition panel and glass fitted screen, revolving book stands, writing tables, foot sewing machine, hanging and table lamps, set of brass mounted single harness, etc., etc.

The property of K. F. MODY Esq., Taxing Master, Bombay High Court.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 44 of 1913.

Naoroji Hormusji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Piraji Matooji ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khambatta and Company Attorneys for Mr. Naoroji Hormusji the Receiver appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Decree Absolute for sale made herein on the 14th day of October, 1913, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pirajee Maloojee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of February, 1912, and made between the said Pirajee Maloojee of the one part and the plaintiff on the other Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises on SUNDAY the 21st day of December 1913 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti land or ground now formed into one plot together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house or a bungalow standing thereon on a portion thereof situate lying and being at Valle Parle in the Zilla of Thana Taluka, Salsette and in the Registration sub district of Bandora containing by admeasurement five thousand nine hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as noted below and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage and land bearing survey No. 103 and Falni No. 26 on or

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

towards the West by land bearing survey No 103 and Falni No. 20 belonging to Jassin Gabrael Prel and others on or towards the North by land bearing survey No 114 and Falni No. 2 and on or towards the South by land bearing survey No. 103 and Falni No. 7.

Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Area. square yards.
103	Nil	7	1330
,,	,,	17	196
,,	,,	19	1749
,,	,,	21	150
,,	,,	42	166
108	1	Nil	2329
		Total	5920

and which said land hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgager and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambatta and Company Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 17 Church Gate Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

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Miss Doreen Dale

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All Prizes—Some valued at Rs. 10—No Blanks.

NOTE.—Every Saturday—Tuesday—Thursday at the First House, Every Child paying One Rupee for Fish-Pond, besides Getting a Prize.

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3,500 Feet Long Drama

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"ALL IN VAIN."

A Thrilling Circus Romance.

Never Seen Before.

New Programme replete with sensations.

SAT. and SUN. MATINEE 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD FAMOUS ENSEMBLE PLAYERS

Leo, Jan & Mischel

CHERNIAVSKY TRIO

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

Prices: Stalls Rs. 5 & Rs. 3-8. Dress Circle Rs. 2-8. Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME:—Trio F. Bache, Vito Poper, An Springburnen Davidoff, Rigolleto Lezt, Otello Fantorie Ernest, Serenada Vidor, Norvegian Dance Grieg. (Copyright).

FAREWELL CONCERT

Thursday at 9-30 p.m.

An entire change of Programme.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Intense Human Interest

AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD.

The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.

Deep Pathos! Stirring Scenes!

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."

HAWK-EYE FALLS IN LOVE. | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.

TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Choral Society

Patrons:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Vice-Patron and President:—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

Vice-President:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT Season 1913-14

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA

FAUST

(Gounod)

MARGARITA — Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. SIEBEL — Mrs. C. C. Watson

MARTHA — Mrs. A. L. Guibara

FAUST — Mr. G. W. Johnson. VALENTINE — Mr. A. L. Guibara

WAGNER — Mr. Edwin Gellett

MEPHISTOPHELES — Mr. EUGEN OSSIPOFF (From the Grand Opera House, Moscow).

Orchestra ... H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor ... Edward Behr.

Reserved Seats—Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats—Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

THE LA SCALA

Bombay's New Picture Palace

AND

Theatre of Varieties.

When will it be—
That's our Secret.
When will it open—
Watch the Papers.

BUT

This POINT is CERTAIN:

IT WILL BE

THE

PREMIER THEATRE IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

6-15 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

COMMENCING

Saturday next Dec. 13.

Gigantic Vaudeville Organisation

VON ARX AND HIS ALL-STAR AMERICAN COMPANY

Together with Captain Jack Kelly and Miss Violet Kelly

A Great Consolidated Combination.

VON ARX

The World's Premier Illusionist

(Brother of the famous Nicola)

The greatest artiste in his line that has ever appeared here.

LOUIS T. SLICKER

THE DROLL YANKEE COMEDIAN.

In American Rag-time, Parodies and Burlesque Impersonations.

JACK OWEN,

THE WHISTLING DANDY

THE WOMAN IN WHITE

Who delves into the past, the present and the future This is the original act, all others are imitations.

MISS FLORENCE MAYDEAN, THE PHANTOM PRINCESS.

Special engagement of CAPTAIN JACK KELLY.

Australian Whip King and Lassoo Artiste assisted by

MISS VIOLET KELLY

The only lady stock Whip Artiste in the World.

The Greatest Act ever seen in Bombay.

Prices:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and 4 annas

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,

Business Manager, BERT D. HOLT.
Touring Manager. GEO. CATHRO.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Government Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staff:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 356

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 9th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal in upper Sind and the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The are is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal at Amraoti and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfull of importance has been reported today.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 9th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	65.8	52.3	86	0.12	2.59	0.40
Jask	78.3	66.3	79	..	2.77	—0.13
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	80.0	69.1	66	..	0.00	—0.55
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.3	52.5	61	..	0.08	—0.04
Rawalpindi	71.9	39.1	83	..	0.11	—0.24
Lahore	75.4	44.2	79	..	0.09	—0.10
Sirsa	73.8	49.0	66	..	0.65	0.59
Ambala	76.5	48.9	64	..	0.00	—0.28
Delhi	76.5	51.8	64	..	0.18	0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.0	54.0	55	..	0.03	—0.07
Mainpuri	80.3	52.1	63	..	0.02	—0.19
Jhansi	79.6	57.5	73	..	0.37	0.29
Cawnpore	79.6	57.5	63	..	0.02	—0.35
Allahabad	78.6	59.0	67	..	0.17	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	75.1	51.3	94	..	1.39	1.21
Karachi	84.0	59.0	63	..	0.17	0.12
Ajmer	76.1	52.7	87	..	2.23	1.99
Jaipore	77.2	52.1	72	..	0.85	0.67
Kotah	79.1	60.6	78	..	1.03	0.97
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	58.0	70	..	0.03	—0.07
Dwarka	84.3	66.7	85	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	79.1	66.8	85	..	0.00	0.32
Rajkot	90.4	63.8	58	..	0.00	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	67.3	70	..	0.00	—0.20
Surat	90.0	67.1	90	..	0.00	—0.13
Ahmedabad	89.6	65.7	65	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	83.3	55.9	57	..	0.01	—0.13
Neemuch	80.9	55.0	70	..	0.04	—0.15
Indore	79.1	57.1	76	..	0.20	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	58.8	85	..	0.92	0.48
Saugor	80.3	59.1	78	..	0.74	0.32
Hoshangabad	84.1	61.0	92	..	0.77	0.32
Khandwa	86.7	60.6	72	..	0.00	—0.44
Akola	85.7	61.0	82	..	0.49	0.04
Amraoti	93.3	65.3	85	..	1.31	0.74
Nagpur	84.1	61.8	78	..	0.85	0.11
Chanda	84.5	60.5	81	..	0.37	—0.40
Raipur	80.7	61.6	86	..	1.26	0.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	73.5	90	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	91.3	72.4	73	..	..	—0.47
Mormugao	85.0	73.7	92	..	..	—1.01
Karwar	90.2	71.5	90	..	..	—1.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	65.1	60	..	0.08	—0.33
Ahmednagar	81.7	62.0	70	..	0.16	—0.49
Poona	89.5	63.3	79	..	..	—0.87
Sholapur	88.8	67.1	62	..	0.01	—1.09
Bijapur	87.8	67.8	76	..	0.24	—0.73
Belgaum	84.3	63.5	71	..	0.82	—0.75
Aurangabad	85.9	61.5	68	..	0.00	—0.61
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.9	59.2	73	..	0.02	—0.61
Hyderabad	84.3	64.7	73	..	0.00	—0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.8	74.8	73	..	0.93	—2.00
Calicut	88.3	75.1	75	..	4.67	—0.38
Cochin	92.7	76.2	70	..	4.41	—2.63
Colombo	87.5	73.5	93	0.32	21.12	7.20
ADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	84.8	70.2	86	..	..	—5.50
Bellary	90.0	67.3	78	..	0.04	—2.03
Cuddapah	85.5	67.5	85	0.07	3.09	—0.45
Madras	85.0	73.0	93	0.09	25.80	10.77
Bangalore	81.3	62.8	85	..	0.30	—2.60
Coimbator	84.4	69.3	97	..	4.59	0.93
Trichinopoly	86.1	71.3	83	0.05	8.27	2.63
Negapatam	81.7	76.7	76	..	49.21	30.13

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Dec. 10.

1349.—Parade. To-day Wednesday the 10th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

1350.—Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1351.—Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

1352.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Coy. on 11th instant.
Any Coy. on 12th instant.
"E" Coy. on 14th instant.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, Commanding.

Dec. 9.

323.—Parade. Wednesday, 10th instant; Squad Drill and Rifles Exercises at 7-0 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders. Dress.—Plain clothes.

324.—Parade. Saturday, 13th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

325.—Enrolments. The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1571 Gunner D. P. MacAlister "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Coy.
No. 1572 Gunner H. Waddell "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Coy.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these five well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to FELLOWS & Co., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned.

Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.

Miss J. R. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

Except for some light rain in Assam and North Bengal, the weather has been dry everywhere. Conditions remain unsettled however in Persia and Baluchistan, but may be affected shortly. The temperature is high in the Deccan and the central parts of the country, but the humidity is not below normal.

Forecast.—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY 8th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.929
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" ..	74.7
Dew Point	" ..	72.8
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrs.	85.8
Maximum do. do.	"	73.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind .. do.		121

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th December, was 30.131 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of its height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	9	m 7 33	25 1
		9 15 a	25 9
Wed.	10	m 8 22	25 4
		9 55 a	26 8
Thurs.	11	m 9 9	25 7
		10 33 a	27 7
Fri.	12	m 9 54	25 10
		11 10 a	28 5
Satur	13	m 10 37	26 1
		11 46 a	29 0
Sun.	14	m 11 18	26 4
		m 0 23	29 5
Mon.	15	m 11 58	26 5

1913 — Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	9	m 1 55	21 5
		2 20 a	17 11
Wed.	10	2 49	21 1
		2 54 a	17 2
Thurs	11	m 3 36	20 9
		3 28 a	16 9
Fri.	12	m 4 20	0 9
		4 3 a	25 9
Satur	13	m 5 2	20 1
		4 30 a	15 3
Sun.	14	m 5 43	19 10
		5 16 a	15 0
Mon	15	m 6 23	19 8
		5 54 a	15 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
8. (Tues.)	6h.	7m.	6h. 2m.
10 (Wed.)	6h.	57m.	6h. 0m.
12. (Fri.)	7h.	1m.	6h. 2m.
13 (Satur.)	7h.	2m.	6h. 3m.
14. (Sun.)	7h.	3m.	6h. 3m.
15. (Mon.)	7h.	4m.	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon.	Dec.	13th	8h 30m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th	0h 45.6m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	27th	8h 28.7m	P.M.
First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M.

SUPER-NEWSPAPER.

53 EDITORS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

I learn that the "Zeitung der Zeitungen" ("Gazette of Gazettes"), the new German "world-newspaper," which, according to its founder. "enjoys the active and financial support of all departments of the German Government," will make its first appearance in Berlin on January 1, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail." An English edition, the "Daily of Dailies," will appear three or four months later.

Herr Arthur Kirchhoff, the originator of the idea, informs me that the financial position of the journal is "thoroughly assured in advance in consequence of subscriptions from "important and influential personages and institutions." These supporters include one reigning German Sovereign, the Imperial Bank, and the Deutsche Bank. In England Sir Ernest Cassel is taking a lively interest in the project and the British Foreign Office is "well disposed" towards it. Persons of rank and station throughout the word have also given sympathetic assurances and support.

The staff already includes fifty-three "well-informed" editors in a score of different countries. Herr Kirchhoff hopes to employ Englishmen for the London edition and the views of the English Press will claim the place of honour in the Berlin edition. "We shall scrupulously avoid everything," he explains, "designed arouse suspicion that the enterprise was conceived and has specific interests in Germany."

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), Ltd.

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Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

156B

SOFT SILKY
HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 9th.

S.S. Alfeld	Fisher	Jeddah Nov. 24
S.S. Trafford Hall	Main	Glasgow Nov. 6
S.S. Trantenfels	Metz	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

December 9th.

S.S. Ambra	Antic	Calcutta
S.S. Clun Gordon	Walker	Antwerp

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday.

S.S. China	Tarabochia	Kobe etc.
S.S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi

S. S. Alfeld:—The steamer Alfeld, 2479 tons Captain A. Fisher, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Jeddah, which port she had left on November 24, with 904 pilgrims.

S. S. Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain J. Main, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow, which port she had left on November 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. China:—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer China, 3871 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trantenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 3929 tons, Captain J. Metz, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th instant and due here on Wednesday the 10th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kawachi Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant, and the S. S. Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 8th instant.

TUESDAY December 9th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Saint Feelans	Sutherland	D. N & Sons
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co
D. & E.	Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N. & Co
F.	Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
G.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
H.	Homayun	Hannah	T. M. & Co
K.	Inaba maru	Tommaga	N. Y. K.
M.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
N.	Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Gymeric	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co
3. Okara	Downing	M. M. & Co
4. Persepolis	Sachir	D. N. & Sons
5 Firenze	Merts	Rubattino Line
7. Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
8. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. & Co
14 Kasara	King	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sa setta	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Athamas	Zarbies	F. N. & Co
Alberto Treves	Questo	T. M. & Co
Alfeld Fisher		
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
City of Norwich	McMillar	K. N. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fara	T. M. & Co
Hild	Salvesen	F. F. C. & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co.
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Natrung	Nicoll	T. M. & Co.
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
Ormidala	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Stephinotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Selstan	Forbes	M. M. & Co

ALLEGED INFANT MURDER.

MOTHER'S DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

Abibai, the Hindu woman, who was placed on trial before Mr. G. R. Khairaj at Mazagon charged with exposing her newly-born male child died at the Matlabai Hospital on Monday, suffering from pnuemonia.

On being arrested it was discovered that she was ill and so she was sent to the hospital. Abibai was residing in a chawl at De Lisle Road where she gave birth to a male child which was found lying in a passage behind her room in a precarious condition. The child was taken to hospital where he died of premature exposure.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Consols 2½ %	72·1-16—3-16	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·32plus.1/8	
Rentes 3 %	85½—¼	
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½	unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	27 1-16—3-16	
„ 2 months hence	27 1-16—3-16	
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.		
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾	unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8	unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86½—¼	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	4 15-16	unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	4⅛	„
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8	„
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8	„
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9	
Interest day to day loans	4⅜	unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans	4½	„

AMERICAN MARKETS.

LONDON Dec. 8

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York March.	12.97—2
Futures at New York May.	12.90—2

Declined early owing to Bearish Government Ginners Report and advanced later on receipts running below expectations.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.40 —10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16 unchanged
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March.	13.18—3
Futures at New Orleans May.	13.25—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜unchgd.
Demand Bills	4·85 3/32plus.1/4
Silver Commercial Bars	58 1/2—3/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	9,000

Tone of Liverpool. Cotton Spot:—Good biz done—steady

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry

Mid. Americans	7.28puls 5 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.10—5 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March 12.98 — 1
	May 12.90 — 2
New York Official noon call	March 12.97 — 2
	May 12.90 — 2
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 13.18 — 3
	May 13.25 — 2

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

Months.	
D. J.	6.92unchgd
J. F.	6.91 „
F. M.	6.91 „
M. A.	6.92 „
A. M.	6.92 „
M. J.	6.92 „
J. J.	6.90 „
J. A.	6.87 „
A. S.	6.73 „
S. O.	6.50 „

GINNERS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, December 8

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st December 12,081,000 bales

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	13,000

Months.	—
D. J.	6.91 „ 1
J. F.	6.90 „ 1
F. M.	6.90 „ 1
M. A.	6.91 „ 1
A. M.	6.91 „ 1
M. J.	6.91 „ 1
J. J.	6.88 „ 2
J. A.	6.86 „ 1
A. S.	6.72 „ 1

LONDON Dec. 8

Skins

Goat skin sale opened today steady	
Goat skins offered	953,000
Sheep „ „	825,000

Goat skins Bombay good demand. Par to a penny higher

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON December. 8

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.; London nominal unchanged.	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	1,450,000

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lb. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.

South Australian Jan.-Feb; Buyers 35¼ plus 1-4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship no minal.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. 48 ½ Jan.; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 47¼ plus ¼ Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk done firm.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan.; Fimer- 46½ plus 6 London, done.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. 44¼ plus⅜ Hamburg sellers firm.

Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.; 6-14-9 plus d.

Hull sellers quiet but steady.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	65½—1-8
Copper Braziers unchanged.	81
Yellow Metal unchanged	7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	12
Arrivals;—Hollington.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; Quiet prices Barely maintained unchanged.	12-6—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; nothing whatever doing.	11-9¾—1½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.	9½—1d.
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. Opened flat closed steadier.	9-5¾—1d.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; very quiet rather easier.	13-3—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged	11-3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value unchanged.	11-1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; sellers quite	3¾—3-4

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta December; value unchanged	11·3
Raw Java Nos. 19-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged.	11·6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi; December value unchanged,	11-4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi; Jan.-Mar.; value unchanged.	11·7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December; value, unchanged.	12·3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.; value, unchanged.	12·6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December Value unchanged	12·4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; Value unchange	12·7

Quite:—Little or no Business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

December 9.

The Banks and Markets are closed for a Public Holiday (Mohurram).

COTTON.

The Census Bureau Ginners Report received this morning gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 1st December as 12,081,000 bales, against 11,854,000 bales up to the same date last year, or 227,000 in excess of last year. For the period between the report up to 14th November and 1st December the excess as compared with last year is 93,000 bales. At first sight the Report appears bearish but the effect on the Market has been trivial, New York closing only 2 points down and New Orleans 2 to 3 points down, while Liverpool is unchanged. A private telegram states that although the figures of the Report are somewhat larger than expected, the general opinion is that they show the largest proportion of any crop ginned up to 1st December, and this is probably the reason that the Market has been so slightly affected by the report. The situation remains unchanged after all the excitement regarding the Ginners report, and we must now await the final Agricultural Bureau Report, (which is expected to reach here on the 13th instant) giving the official estimate of the crop. In the meanwhile small to moderate fluctuations are likely.

The Local Market is more or less closed to-day, and there will be no Market at Colaba. The rooms of the B. C. T. A. are closed. Bazaar rates are as under:—

Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 312 March.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 229 Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal, Rs. 235 Jan.
Fine M. G. Khandeish, Rs. 254 Jan.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish, Rs. 244.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola, Rs. 275-6 Jan.

"SECOND-SIGHT SKIN."

MYSTERY OF SCARLET MARKS ON GIRL'S ARM.

A strange narrative of a little girl whose skin reddens into fantastic marks forming letters, figures, and even written words and phrases comes from the little Picardy village of Bussus Busuel, says a Paris correspondent. The village priest, the schoolmaster, and dozens of other witnesses maintain the truth of the following statements:—

Raymonde Bemlard, the twelve-year-old daughter of a pork butcher was at school when she first experienced a slight burning feeling on her arm and saw a red mark. Raymonde ran to the schoolmistress and showed her the branch of a plant sketched in scarlet on the skin of her arm. "It is a branch of mistletoe," said Mme. Taon, the schoolmistress. No sooner had she said so than the skin below the mark of the branch suffused with red and then revealed the word "gui" the French for mistletoe.

The strange marks seemed to have the gift of "second sight," for the words they formed often answered questions beyond the power of the little girl to give or were the Christian names of persons the young girl does not know and has never seen. Doctors have witnessed the phenomenon and they are unable to give any explanation.

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Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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PARSIS IN CONFERENCE.

THE PUNCHAYAT TRUSTEES.

MODE OF ELECTION UNSATISFACTORY.

CHANGE IN DIVORCE LAWS URGED.

The Zoroastrian Conference concluded its sittings yesterday, when a number of papers were read and resolutions carried bearing on many questions, religious, social, educational and economic, affecting the community. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, late Director of Public Instruction, Mysore presided, and there was a fairly large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

Resolutions were passed expressing dissatisfaction with the existing mode o selecting Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and asking the Standing Committee of the Conference to frame a new scheme to be sent to the Trustees with a request that the same might be submitted to the High Court for sanction; recommending a radical change in the system of educa..., with especial reference to schools exclusively Zoroastrian, in order to enable the community to remain in the forefront as in the past, and advising the founding of a Co-operative Store.

The speakers on the resolutions included Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dustoor Dr. M. Dhala Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal, Mr. H. M. Cama and Shamsullma Dustoor Sardar K. A. Noshirvan.

Dr. K. K. R. Dadachanji read a paper on the defective system of education among the Parsis. He advocated free and compulsory education, and the diversion of certain funds to that purpose. drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that from 7,000 to 10,000 of Parsi school children were little more than skeletons and were practically starved, and he urged the prime necessity of managers of schools following the example of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution in providing the pupils with meals. He next dwelt upon the insanitary condition of the majority of schools, and advocated the appointment of a Parsi Education Commission and the formation of a Parsi Board of Education, and concluded with an appeal to the community to reserve part of its charitable bequests for educational purposes.

PARSI DIVORCE LAWS.

Mr. S. K. Contractor read a paper suggesting changes in the Parsi Divorce Laws. He strongly condemned these laws which he held responsible for the fewer marriages among the community and the consequent decreasing birthrate. He advocated less stringent divorce regulations as the present ones had, he said, frightened a large number of Parsi youths i. confirmed batchelorhood.

Dr. N. N. Katrak read a paper on "right attitude of Parsees towards their sister communities." In the course o the paper it was stated:

"We, Parsees, are well-known for our charities. Every one of us, whether high o. low, rich or poor, old or young, has a desire say even a craving—for giving something i charity. This virtue is, as it were, ingraine in our very soul. If such a derogatory wor can, with decency, he used for such a nobl trait, we may say that the Parsees have sort of mania for giving in charity, as they are ready in some cases t give in season, and out of season for deserving objects as well as for object of doubtful value and in directions which instead of doing good to the recipient, ma in the end do him harm. But for all that we Parsees, do well to err on the right and noble side; and may God preserve this virtue in the community as long as it exists! I do not, however, propose to consider the whole question of Parsee charity, which has already attracted the attention of the thoughtful men of our community. My object is to touch upon a few aspects of it which are germane to the avowed objects of this paper Broadly taken, charity is needed for various objects included under the following heads:— A.—(1) Sudden but temporary distress due to causes beyond the control of those affected thereby, such as floods, fires, famines, pestilences and other calamities of a like nature affecting a large number. (2) Fires, collapse of a house or so, and other accidents of a like nature depriving temporarily only a few individuals or families of their means of livelihood. B.—Permanent disablement due to incurable diseases; and the old and infirm who are really unable to earn their bread C.—The case of individuals or whole families who find it difficult not only to make both ends meet, but even to feed themselves sufficiently to keep themselves in a fit condition— in short, those who starve themselves in a greater or less degree; the causes being that death, partial or entire permanent disablement, or insufficient income of the bread winner. D.—Objects and movements which are calculated to remove causes which produce poverty and retard the progress and the uplifting of the community in the scale of civilisation: such as educational, sanitary, moral and religious institutions and movements.

COSMOPOLITAN OR CLANNISH?

"For a long time past, the question is hotly discussed among us whether our Parsee charities should be clannish or cosmopolitan "Charity should begin at home" is the cry of one side. "Charity to be real should be without distinction of caste, creed or colour" is the cry of the other side. However, the question is not so easy as to be decided in a rule of thumb fashion. There is no doubt that a certain portion of our charities must needs be cosmopolitan, especially in cases included in Class A. To think of any distinction of caste or creed in the presence of a widespread calamity is to miss entirely the spirit which underlies charity. There ought to be no room for any thought of caste or creed where sufferers from terrible calamities beyond their control are concerned. The human heart must bleed at the sight of the woes of a fellow-being. Under such circumstances, all ideas of caste and creed ought to be merged in the spirit of common humanity. It is as men that we should run to the help of other men. Again certain institutions and movements included under Class D, such as hospitals, sanatoriums, rest-houses, dharamshalas etc., also partake of the same nature; and in these cases also, castes and creeds must give way before the nobler instinct of humanity If charity is to be practised in its true spirit and not for its name or show, then some portion of our Parsee charities must needs be cosmopolitan. It is true, a small community like ours cannot expect to relieve the distress of the whole Indian people, much less of entire humanity; still something must be given, however modest it may be, as a token of our sympathy, if not as a matter of substantial support. Parsees must remember that charity is a virtue which is dictated by their religion which its founder meant to be a universal religion; it would, therefore, be anomalous, if such a religion contained doctrines and injunctions of a sectarian character. Again charity is a natural and noble impulse. You see distress; your heart bleeds at it, and that is the source of charity. For the time being you are only a man in the presence of another man in distress, and no more. The source will always remain free and active if it is not clogged with the baser elements of vanity, retaliation, selfishness, etc. Once the source of the impulse is surcharged with these extraneous and ignoble considerations, it will get choked and the stream of charity among Parsees will dry up even for their own class. Leaving aside this higher standard and test of judgment, let us consider this question from a less noble and lower stand-point, viz., as a matter of policy. It may be said without any show of vanity that our community is held in great respect and even loved all over India and even in distant lands; and if the causes of this popularity are analysed, it will be found that it is principally the charitable instinct of the Parsees wherever they are that is at the bottom of it. It is the cosmopolitan portion of the princely charities of the Jijibhoys, the Petits, the Banajis, the Allblesses, the Camas, the Wadias, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Tatas and others that have attracted and drawn the respect of the outside world. It is not, however, the empty name that I lay any store by. It is because of this popularity that we Parsees, in spite of the keen competition and the mutual misunderstandings among the various communities surrounding us, can keep on good terms with all. Such a relation renders our movements among them easy, and facilities our work of procuring the means of our livelihood and even amassing wealth.

THE TRAIT OF CATHOLIC CHARITY.

There ought, however, to be no misunderstanding, so far as I am concerned. In disapproving of clannish charity and in advocating cosmopolitan charity, I do not mean to convey that all our charities should be entirely cosmopolitan or that there should be no exclusively clannish charities. What I am opposed to is that all Parsee charities should be exclusively one or the other. The trait of catholic charities ought not to be crushed out of our community. There is ample scope for the purely clannish character for objects included in classes C and D. We should as far as possible associate ourselves with, and co-operate in all the movements and objects, calculated to relieve disress and promote the well-being of the humanity surrounding us. This association and cooperation need not necessarily always consist in the very lavish giving of charities and doing anything at the sacrifice of the interests of our own community, the object being that we should in part identify ourselves with them, sharing in their joys as well as in their woes. Let the claims of our community have the precedence. But my contention is that under no circumstances should the stream of cosmopolitan charities be allowed to dry up in our community. I am opposed to extremes and exclusiveness in both cases.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

"Our social organization, taken all in all, is on a sound basis. A Parsee family consists, as a rule, of a loving husband and a devoted wife—both working for the good of the family on a level of social equality; of obedient and loving children—for whose welfare both parents have a tender solicitude; and sometimes of aged parents or other dependants who receive due respect and delicate treatment. The whole family is God-fearing and religious, though they may know precious little of dogmas and doctrines, and is run on progressive lines—the parents always trying to leave their children in better circumstances than their own, which is equivalent to leaving the world better than what they found.

I do not mean "toleration," religious toleration. Our attitude in this connection is very respectful and correct towards All the religions surrounding us. I mean by it, the conduct of the Parsees with a certain section of non-Parsees. Having lived with and among our Hindoo friends for over a thousand years, we have become infected with their prejudice against their lower castes and the aloofness of one caste as against another. The result has been that we consider ourselves purer than believers in all other religions. We divide the whole human race into Parsees and 'Durvands.' Such a pretension would do no harm if our attitude towards the 'Durvands' were not under certain circumstances rather reprehensible. Such an attitude has hitherto been allowed to pass unnoticed and unchallenged. But times are changing. Even Hindoos are beginning to see the injustice of their prejudice against their lower castes held for ages for no fault of theirs except birth. And there are signs that such prejudices are now beginning to lose their hold. Let us take this hint and make a change in our attitude in this connection by giving up our air of superiority and purity. The grades of society among Hindoos may be consistent with their tradition and even with their system of philosophy. But they are entirely opposed to the spirit of the Zoroastrian religion. Ahura Mazda has created the whole human race, So despise one of His created for no fault of his except birth is, to use a modest term, to show disrespect towards Him. It is no argument that some people of another faith behave towards us in the same manner. Let us not follow a bad example, but adopt a noble conduct which is in the spirit of our religion and the dictates of humanity."

Mr. H. A. Wadia, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, dwelt upon the limitations of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and advocated a reasoned attitude towards them.

Sardar P. H. Dastur seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried.

After the Chairman had briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE,

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Nibelungen	Wagner.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gungl.
Selection...	Genevieve de Brabant...	Offenbach.
Serenata		Braga.
Suite	Ballet Egyptien	Luigini.
Serenade	La Manola	Eilenberg.
Bolero	Petit	Ravina.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE,

INVESTITURE TO BE HELD.

A Press Note states that His Excellency the Governor intends at the Levee to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on the 13th December 1913 to present:—

The badge of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to the Thakor Saheb of Sayla.

The badges of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. C. C. Watson and Major W. G. Liston.

The badge of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, and of the Second Class to Messrs. R. H. Madan and M. C. Taleyarkhan.

The badge of the title of Rao Bahadur to Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya.

The representations will take place immediately after the Levee.

DEATH OF A MAHARAJA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Hon. Maharaja Baikuntha Nath De, of Balasore, died here on Sunday night, from heart failure. The Maharaja went to Bankipore to attend the ceremonies in connection with the Viceregal visit there. He arrived here on Friday.

TSAR OF THE BULGARS.

MUST FERDINAND GO?

INTERESTING DISCUSSION OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

Russia is still aiming at the deposition of King Ferdinand, and European opinion inclines to the view that he will abdicate before the close of the year. In a special article in the "Daily Telegraph" it is pointed out that Russia has definitely and finally decided that Ferdinand cannot continue to be Tsar of the Bulgars. Russia spent blood and treasure to liberate Bulgaria from the Turks. Russia gave the first organisation to the Bulgarian State and the Bulgarian army. Russia tried once at San Stefano to create a great Bulgaria stretching from the Danube to the Ægean, and from the Black Sea nearly to the Adriatic. It is therefore quite natural that Russia should exercise a decisive and permanent influence in Bulgaria, and all the more so as the most numerous and most influential party in the country is entirely Russophil. King Ferdinand was possessed by a boundless ambition to make himself a great Tsar, for ever to be remembered and glorified by the Bulgar nation. He hoped to attain that object by realising in the fullest measure the political ideal of the people namely to become the first nation in the south-east of Europe, to appropriate two-thirds of Balkan territory from the Danube to the Ægean and from the Black Sea to the Adriatic —practically to become the mistress of the Balkan Peninsula. This ambition was a natural ambition encouraged by Russia herself. That ambition, which soon became the programme of every party in Bulgaria, was menacing the freedom and independence—not to mention, the national ideals—of every other Balkan nation, Albanians, Greeks, Roumanians and Serbs alike. Every real statesman could have foreseen that an important, a too rapid and a too inconsiderate realisation of such a vast policy would naturally drive the threatened nations to join hands to resist it, and if possible prevent for ever its consummation. That is what has really happened. But King Ferdinand is not going to lose his crown because his patriotism was far greater than his statesmanship, he is going to lose it because Russia is not satisfied with him. After all the Roman Catholic Ferdinand of Coburg was never liked and trusted by orthodox Russia. When in 1908, on his return from an interview with the Emperor of Austria, he proclaimed Bulgaria an independent kingdom, and himself Tsar of all the Bulgars. Austria at the same time declaring Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed to the Dual Monarchy, the Russians were aghast at the sudden spectre of a secret understanding between Ferdinand and Francis Joseph. Then in the secret archives of the Asiatic department of the Russian Foreign Office, to which Balkan affairs belong, a thick black cross was marked opposite the name of Ferdinand. As is well known now the Balkan Alliance of last year was the great work of Russian diplomacy. When the draft of the original treaty of Alliance was submitted to King Ferdinand for signature, he at first refused to sign it, and only after Russia declared that if the arrangements against Austria were not signed she would withdraw entirely her support of the Alliance as against Turkey did King Ferdinand subscribe the Treaty as originally prepared. But his personal hesitation to sign and his arrangements with Austria mightily compromised him in the eyes of Russian statesman. Still greater damage has been done to him by the fact that when he saw that Russia was supporting Servian interests in Macedonia against Bulgarian interests, he proposed to Austria an alliance against Servia. That Bulgaria should, against Russia's express advice, provoke war with Servia was in itself sufficiently reprehensible, but that Bulgaria, the favourite daughter of Russia, should unite with the old enemy of Russia, against Servia, was simply anathema. Ferdinand, therefore, must go. Austria and Germany have every interest in seeing him maintain his position in Bulgaria, but Austria and Germany cannot save Ferdinand. He must go. As he is really, a French. "Grand Seigneur," King Ferdinand will depart with dignity. This is only the question of a few months, if not of a few weeks.

NEW INDIAN MAIL ROUTE.

VIA THESSALY TO PORT SAID.

It is announced that among the projected new railways which the Greek Government is considering is one which, if constructed, would be of special interest to travellers to Egypt and India—that from Kelabara in Thessaly to Janina, and thence to the coast at Santi Guaranta. It is calculated that this new route would diminish the journey to Port Said from Brindisi by two hours, viz., to 60 hours 29 minutes instead of 62 hours, 20 minutes as at present. The times and distances are calculated as follows:—

Brindisi to Santi Guaranta 101 nautical miles, 6 hours, 36 minutes.

Santi Guaranta by rail to the Piraeus via Janina, Kalabaka and Dimerele 6/2 kilometers (or 382 miles), 12 hours, 24 minutes.

The Piraeus to Port Said, 1,148 kilometers, 41 hours, 29 minutes.

The actual sea voyage instead of being 62 hours, 30 minutes would be reduced by this route to 48 hours, 5 minutes—a difference of 14 hours, 25 minutes. If, however, Santi Guaranta, the port of Janina and the proposed starting point of the line be assigned to Albania, it is possible that that portion of the railway will not be constructed—at least it would have to be made at the expense of the new Albanian Government.

DOCK LABOURER'S FATAL FALL

On Monday morning whilst Babu Vithoo Bhosle, a Hindu labourer, was working at the New Docks adjusting a girder on two iron posts he accidentally lost his balance and fell down from a height of twenty feet. He sustained a fracture of his skull and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday morning.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Swinton Jacob is at present at Dehra Dun. He will leave for Delhi shortly.

Sir John Randles, M.P., the well-known Wesleyan Methodist worker is on a visit to Ceylon where he has presided over many public meetings.

His Honour Sir Charles Bayley, Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, will unveil the statue of Lord Clive, at Belvedere, at 4-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th December.

The Hon. W. B. McKinley, of Illinois, sometime Vice-President of the Congress, is now in Calcutta. He has been to Japan and China, Mr. McKinley has large interests in transport concerns in Illinois.

It is understood, says the "Pioneer," that Captain Pollard Lowsley, R.E., Under Secretary, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is likely to be appointed Under Secretary, Public Works Secretariat Government of India in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Le Mastre.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has lent 30 couple of hounds to the members of the new Gymkhana Club, Delhi, the animals having just arrived from England. They have been kennelled at the Delhi Old Magazine, and will be hunted by Mr. W. Hancock, M. F. H., the opening meet taking place some time after the arrival of the Viceroy, and subsequent meets taking place two days a week thereafter with occasional by days. The Delhi Club, not to be outdone by its junior rival, opened the cold weather with a dance which it was proposed to hold.

News has been received by cable of the death at Singapore, of Dr. A. C. Sen, M.B., a Member of the Straits Medical Service. Just after taking his degree at Calcutta, Dr. Sen was offered a Government appointment in the Straits, which he accepted. In addition to his official post, Dr. Sen was specially permitted to act as Medical Officer to a group of rubber companies. Dr. Sen belonged to a well-known family in Calcutta and was a young man of much promise. Four years ago Dr. Sen travelled extensively in Siam, China and Japan.

Dr. D. S. Pratt, who visited the Royal Botanical Gardens at Peladeniya, Ceylon, on the 26th ultimo, si a Research Chemist of the Bureau of Science of the Government of Philippine Islands and has come to Ceylon to investigate papaya gum, essential oils, rubber, coffee, tropical fruits and similar industries which are prevailing here. The Manila Merchants' Association and others are very anxious that this Bureau should study these problems as there are persons in the Philippine who are willing to undertake the production of papain and similar products on a large scale. The information gathered will be published.

BENGAL FISHERIES

AMPLE SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BENGAL, Dec. 9.

Mr. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries to Bengal, read a very interesting paper on the fisheries in Bengal before an audience of members of the Board of Agriculture in India. In the course of his paper Mr. Southwell gave an elaborate account of fishing operations on the Bengal coast, and discussed commercial possibilities of the enterprise in that part of India, and gave many valuable suggestions for its development.

He said that all the fisheries of Bengal were capable of very great development, if the fish supply was not equal to the demand it need not be so and certainly might not remain so; there was room for enterprise. The education of fishermen was a matter of considerable importance, the co-operation of zamindars and fishermen in any organised attempt to improve fisheries was also of the utmost importance.

PEOPLES' BANK.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL AGAINST OFFICIAL LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

An appeal has been filed in the Punjab Chief Court by the directors of the Peoples' Bank against the order of official liquidation of the bank. The appeal will be heard some time in January by a divisional bench of two judges.

BEHAR HARDINGE MEMORIAL FUND.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Behar Hardinge Memorial Fund is making satisfactory progress and already a lakh and a half has been collected. The Maharaja of Durbhanga has paid Rs. 40,000 to the fund to-day.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HUNT.—Nov. 26th, at Shahjahanpur, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Hunt, a daughter.

LOCH.—Nov. 28th, at Hosur Remount Depot, near Bangalore, the wife of Major Edward Loch, Army Remount Department, of a daughter.

FRASER.—On the 4th December, at Worthing, England, the wife of J. H. R. Fraser, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HIRST—MUIR.—On the 3rd December, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Bengal, by the Rev. E. R. Wilkinson, Chaplain, Captain Geoffrey Hirst, I.M.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirst, Scarborough, Yorks, to Marjorie Jean, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, Barrackpore, Bengal, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Sir Edward Ross, K.S.I.

LAM—DADYSETH.—At the Albless Baug, on the 6th inst., Bapuji Dadabhai Lam, solicitor, to Piroja, daughter of late Dr. Hirjibhai Jehangirji Dadyseth.

DEATHS.

MEADOWS.—On the 2nd December, at Highcliffe, Hants, Clara, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. C. J. W. Meadows, I.M.S.

MARTIN.—Evarista Martin, wife of Mr. Tancredi Martin of the Govt. Telegraphs, died on Monday night.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting called by the Sheriff in the Town Hall to protest the ill-treatment of South African Indians, 5-30.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Lecture on "The Ancient Scribes," by Dr. Jamshedji Modi, under the auspices of the Parsee Writers' Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Lecture in Gujarati by Mr. Bazan at Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Decline and Fall of the Persian Empire," under the auspices of the Jeshan Committee, after Jeshan ceremony and joint prayer.

THURSDAY, December 11.

Lecture in Framjee Cowasjee Institute Hall by Rev. E. Stanley Jones entitled "Can Christianity Be Proved?" 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 12.

Sale of Work in aid of the Baptist Church to be opened by Lady Willingdon. Y. M. C. A. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Government House, Malabar Hill, 9-45.

Sale of Work in aid of the Baptist Church to be opened by Mrs. H. Stanley Reed. Y. M. C. A. 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 10, 1913.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

We publish in another column the text of the Resolutions to be moved at the meeting to be held this evening in the Town Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of protesting against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The meeting will be presided over by His Highness the Aga Khan, and the names of the speakers to the various resolutions sufficiently indicate how widely representative of all communities the meeting will be. The resolutions are seven in number, but some of them, of course, are of a merely formal character. Those dealing with the main questions to be considered seem to us to be admirably worded and we do not think there can be any doubt that they will adequately voice the views and feelings of Bombay in this matter. The first and most important of them, which will be moved by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and seconded by Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, expresses sympathy with the Indians in South Africa "in the sufferings and privations borne by them in their patriotic and united endeavours for the removal of racial, social and economic disabilities imposed by the recent Immigration Act"; it details the hardships which it is the immediate object of the Passive Resistance Movement to remove; it urges the people of this country to subscribe liberally to the funds for the support of the Passive Resisters; and it appeals to the Imperial Government to advise, in the last resort, the exercise of the right which rests in the Crown to veto an Act "of which the results are certain to be most injurious to the best interests of India and of the British Empire." These are sentiments which will command, we believe, the unanimous assent of the meeting. There is no doubt as to the feeling in this country in regard to the Passive Resistance Movement, which includes the Natal Strike. It is one of whole-hearted admiration of, and genuine sympathy for, people who have resolved to suffer all the penalties and hardships attaching to non-compliance with the law rather than submit willingly to the humiliations and insulting disabilities which that law imposes. Whatever may be thought elsewhere, people in this country thoroughly believe in the necessity for the Passive Resistance Movement, and the dishonour to the Indian community in South Africa that would be involved in a passive submission to a law which is not only unjust and incompatible with their self-respect, but represents a betrayal of the promises made to them by the South African Government, and a failure on the part of the Imperial Government to ensure for them the rights which were solemnly promised from the Throne. Specious attempts have been made to represent that so long as the Passive Resistance Movement is maintained and "the law is being defied," the Union Government cannot be expected to, and will not, enter into a discussion of the grievances of the Indians. The reply to this is that past experience has shown that, in dealing with the Union Government, some specific guarantee is necessary before the only weapon which the Indian community possess is sheathed, and that, if it had not been for the Passive Resistance Movement and the strike, the attention of the whole Empire would never have been concentrated on the wrongs of South African Indians as it has been, with the result, as we believe, that the South African Government has been forced to enter into discussion of the question, if not negotiations, with the Imperial Government, while the latter has been moved to take up a position far in advance of that which it occupied when it rashly allowed the Immigration Act to come into operation. When the result of the discussions, now understood to be in progress, is known, it will be time for the Passive Resisters in South Africa to consider whether they can afford to abandon the movement. For the present its maintenance is vital, and recognition of this fact will secure enthusiastic support for the resolution to be moved at to-night's meeting. As regards the final clause of the resolution which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is to move, we have all along urged that a solemn responsibility would rest upon the Imperial Government if it shirked the necessity for utilising, in the last resort, the right of the Crown to veto the Immigration Act. That right was not inserted in the South African Constitution, we presume, as a mere formality, but for the protection of Imperial interests, should they be threatened by legislation of the Union Government. Imperial interests are gravely threatened in this instance and, if the Union Government refuse to recognise the necessity for modifying the law in a way that will satisfy the conscience and the sentiment of the Indian community and accord the minimum rights for which they ask, the Imperial Government is morally bound to put into operation the check that the constitution has provided. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain, as Ministers of the Crown, declared that the grievances of Indians were part of the *casus belli* in the war against the Boer Republics, and the former asked then what the 300 millions of India would think if it became known that the Queen-Empress's Government were powerless to secure redress for their fellow countrymen in a petty foreign state. To-day we have to ask what the 300 millions of India will think if the King-Emperor's Government are afraid to advise the Crown to exercise its veto, in order to secure redress for grievances which still exist in the same State under a British colonial government. This question and the fact that the Imperial Government does possess such a power require to be remembered, in face of the nauseous reiteration of the dangerous theory that a self-governing dominion may go to any lengths without interference or restriction. We are glad that the appeal for the exercise in the last resort of the Imperial veto is to find a place in to-night's meeting.

The third resolution is one expressing gratitude to the Viceroy for the manner in which he has associated himself with the appeal of His Majesty's Indian subjects for fair and honourable treatment in South Africa, and there cannot be much doubt as to the way in which such a sentiment will be endorsed by a meeting of Bombay citizens. The fourth resolution deals with the reports of ill-treatment of strikers and demands a full and impartial enquiry. We have dealt with this question very fully in previous articles, and we need only repeat that the methods admittedly adopted by the Natal authorities in attempting to suppress the strike deserve the strongest reprobation, and these combined with a number of categorical allegations, which have never been definitely or directly disposed of, provide the fullest material and justification for an impartial enquiry. The mere fact that in certain instances allegations have been shown to be unfounded does not dispose of the very considerable indictment against the Natal authorities, and it would be absurd to ask public opinion in this country to be satisfied with the investigations of a press correspondent, who has obviously obtained his version of events from interested parties, and whose extraordinary misrepresentation of the origin and history of the £3 tax puts him out of court as a reliable witness at once.

We are glad to see that a resolution is also to be submitted dealing with the treatment of Indians in East Africa and other parts of the Empire. It is as well that the whole question should be considered and the Indian point of view made plain to the rest of the Empire, for the trouble will evidently recur in other colonies, unless some definite recognition of Indian rights is imposed on the Colonial Government. In an editorial article in its issue of Nov. 22nd, "The Leader of British East Africa" warns the Indian population in the Protectorate against the dangers of what it terms "vaulting ambition and agitation." Though these words are conveniently vague, "The Leader's" meaning is clear enough. As a matter of fact, the journal fears that, at the rate British East Africa is progressing materially, the time may soon come when the Imperial Government will be compelled to revise the Protectorate's present form of government, and to guarantee more satisfactory treatment of Indian settlers than has been hitherto the case in the other Colonies. The East African paper does not deny that the Indian has taken a prominent part in the development of that region of Africa in trade, industry and railway expansion. But the usual reasons are advanced why the country should be treated as a "white man's country" and where the white colonist must be politically and economically supreme and the native population and the Indian immigrant, on whose labour the prosperity of the Colony has been built up, must be content to be kept, by statute, in complete subordination. We have only to turn to present conditions in South Africa to realise the blunder that was committed when self-government was granted without previous and definite safeguards for the just and equitable treatment of all the sections of the population within its borders; and it is necessary to impress upon any Government that may be in power in future the danger of granting local autonomy to East Africa without determining the future status of the Indian and the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate.

DAY BY DAY.

M.M. Monis and Caillaux.

Among the members of the new French Cabinet M.M. Monis and Caillaux have been Premiers. M. Monis succeeded M. Briand as Premier on the latter's resignation in Feb. 1911. M. Monis's Cabinet was selected, with a few exceptions, from among the Radicals and Socialist Radical deputies who had voted against M. Briand. M. Caillaux was Minister of Finance in this Cabinet. During his Premiership, it will be remembered, M. Monis met with a serious aeroplane accident, which cost his colleague M. Berteaux, the War Minister, his life. While the two Ministers were attending an aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid, the aeroplane in descending dashed into them and the War Minister was killed on the spot. M. Monis escaped with a compound fracture of the right leg. M. Monis's Cabinet did not last long and was dissolved in July 1911, when M. Caillaux accepted the Premiership.

The Siva Ritual Murder.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Lord Chamberlain has been asked by Lord Crewe to prohibit the exhibition of the so-called "Siva Ritual Murder" at Earl's Court. Reuter tells us that the performers and workpeople affected are said to number nearly 2,000, and the suggestion is, we suppose, that they may lose their employment but it ought not to be difficult to devise a pageant more in keeping with actual conditions in India and less offensive to Indian susceptibilities. At the same time it would be just as well if the promoters of the pageant could draw their inspiration from other sources than religious history if they are, as they seem to be, obsessed by the notion that Indian civilisation is a "spirit of darkness" in contrast with European civilisation as a "spirit of light." Why not depict scenes from the actual history of the past which is rich in golden deeds? The famous story of Chitor, for instance, when the men died fighting and the women preferred to burn themselves alive in a body, rather than fall into the hands of the Moghul invader, would have given enough material for an excellent pageant of great spectacular effect.

A Distinguished Battalion.

The first battalion of that famous regiment the King's Royal Rifles, which has been in Bombay for two days and will leave India to-day by the transport s.s. Rewa, has seen seventeen years' continuous foreign service aboard. Only seven men are with the battalion who came out originally. During their prolonged stay in India the King's Royal Rifles have distinguished themselves in athletics. In the years 1910, 1912 and 1913, they won the Sir George White Challenge Shield, and in 1912 and 1913, won the All-India Football Shield in Calcutta. Although the K.R.R. have not taken part in active service during this period of duty in the East, they have earned everywhere the highest praise for their smartness. The battalion which leaves by the Rewa consists of 17 officers and two officers' wives and one child, 693 rank and file, 21 women and 47 children. Lt. Col. Laurie is in command. The Royal Irish Rifles were, until leaving for home, stationed at Kamptee, the military cantonment about ten miles away from Nagpur.

"Father of the Central Press."

A real link with the past has disappeared in Rao Bahadur Wassoodev Panddurang, who has just passed away at the advanced age of 92 at his residence at Nepean Sea Road. He was one of the oldest residents of Bombay and a respected member of the Prabhu community. He entered the service of the East India Company so far back as 1843 in the General Post Office. His services were soon after transferred to the Secretariat and he had served the Bombay Government under several Governors and possessed interesting reminiscences of the officials of the old days. He had held the position of Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Finance and General departments, for over 28 years. He conceived and carried out the idea of establishing the Government Central Press and came to be known as the "Father of the Central Press." For these and other services he was awarded an increase of Rs. 100 per month to his ordinary pension. Though he had reached the ripe age of 92, it was only quite recently that his faculties had begun to fail. His memory went back to the time when Bombay had just begun to replace Surat as the first port of Western India and he was a depository of the history and landmarks of the city for the greater part of the last century. The late Mr. Wassoodev was educated in the Bombay Education Society's Schools with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He leaves two sons; one of them Mr. Balchandra, Superintendent of Stamps, is a member of the Bombay Corporation and is also a member of the Bandra and Matheran Municipalities.

Mr. Sewell's Cry for Cricketers.

Writing in a Home journal, that ubiquitous cricket paragraphist Mr. E. H. D. Sewell observes that what India wants is a few more Governors like Lord Harris in Bombay and Lord Wenlock in Madras, a cricketing C.-in-C., a cricketing Colonel in every cantonment, and none but cricketing blues appointed as Collectors and I.-G's o Police. It is now a good many years sine Mr. Sewell left India and his knowledge of the country has apparently become a little bit rusty. Otherwise he would have known that Bombay at least has long since, to a large extent, anticipated his suggestion, and there is hardly a big official department which has not as its head a cricketer, who has figured either in the big matches in England or out here in India. To commence with, we have in Lord Willingdon a keen cricketer who, while on the right side of forty, not only participated in county cricket but had the distinction of skippering a county eleven. His Excellency only lately evinced his abiding interest in the game by being present at most of the big fixtures in September last. We have not heard of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the senior member of the Executive Council, having lately handled the willow, but the second member, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, has many a goodly score to boast of to his credit,—knocked up while in the land of the Kathis. The Hon. Mr. Pattani, the third member, might be excused for his lack of proficiency in the game for Kathiawar, whence he hails, has not been prolific in the production of great cricketers.

Other Notable Examples.

In our Collector, Mr. E. L. Sale, we have a great cricketer who has many a time donned flannels for the Presidency and knocked up a good many big scores too. Lately he has not been much heard of in international cricket in this Presidency but is still considered a good man for the Bombay Gymkhana elevens. In Mr. P. R. Cadell, our Municipal Commissioner on leave, Bombay possesses a keen cricketer, who though not quite in the front rank of the wielders of the willow in this country is nevertheless a batsman of more than average ability. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, the Hon. Mr. F. R. Sprott, has skippered the Presidency Eleven for well-nigh a quarter of a century now and is as keen on the game as ever. In the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, again we have a cricketer whose zeal perhaps exceeds his proficiency in the game, but whose keenness and love of the king of games would put many a younger man than himself to shame. These are only a few examples selected at random to show that Bombay has long anticipated. Mr. Sewell's suggestion.

A Progressive South Indian State.

Special interest attaches to the last Administration Report of the Cochin State as, in view of the impending abdication of His Highness the Raja and the retirement of his Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., it will be the last issued under the present regime. A striking fact mentioned in the report is that during the period to which it relates the Raja celebrated his sixtieth birthday, being the first ruler of Cochin for a century past to attain that age. This happy event was signalised by the announcement by His Highness of a scheme of popular representation after the pattern, one is led to imagine, of the Popular Assembly of the adjoining sister, but considerably more important, State of Travancore. The details of the scheme are, however, still under consideration by the Durbar. Mr. Banerji's last Budget showed a surplus of over seven lakhs and this increase of revenue is another proof, were proof wanting, of his skill as an administrator. The Forest Tramway opened by Lord Ampthill and upon which the Durbar had built great hopes has unfortunately turned out to be a white elephant, but its takings during the year of report show signs of promise. The present financial prosperity of the State has not been achieved at the sacrifice of much needed administrative reform, and the Report gives abundant evidence that the motto of the Durbar, during the latter stage of the 17 years of His Highness' rule, has been "surplusage without stagnation."

ULSTER IMPASSE.

CARSON AWAITS "DEFINITE PROPOSAL."

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF IRELAND DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Plymouth yesterday, said he was still waiting for Mr. Asquith to make practical proposals; "but the treatment of Ireland in any way differently from the rest of the United Kingdom will violate the very essence of the basis I have laid down."

ARMS IN ULSTER.

SEIZURES OF REVOLVERS AND BALL CARTRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Several seizures of consignments of ball cartridges and revolvers were made yesterday, at Belfast and Dublin.

WICK BY-ELECTION.

HOME RULE THE MAIN ISSUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The polling at Wick has been most vigorous. The contest is being largely fought on the Home Rule question. Mr. Mackenzie is the Conservative candidate.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

1900.	
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1,154
T. C. H. Hedderwick (L) ...	1,041
Unionist majority	113
1906.	
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1,362
W. Thomson (L)	1,266
Unionist majority ...	96
1910 (January).	
Robert Munro (L)	1,537
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1,262
Liberal majority	275
1910 (December).	
Robert Munro (L)	1,515
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1,304
Liberal majority	211

In the course of the present campaign, Mr. Mackenzie, the Unionist candidate, had challenged his rival, Mr. Munro, the new Lord Advocate, to stake the issue on Home Rule. In reply the Lord Advocate stated that, while he would not shirk the Home Rule issue, he absolutely declined to allow his opponents to put it in the forefront, and so blanket other reforms in the Liberal programme.

LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IMMIGRATION OF ARTISANS TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.

The Dominion Government has passed an order prohibiting the entry of all artisans and labourers into British Columbia till March 31st, owing to the congestion of the labour market.

The order makes no discrimination and includes all races, but there is no doubt that the matter has been brought to a head by the recent agitation against Indians.

HINDUS RELEASED: APPEAL TO LORD HARDINGE.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Dec. 9.

The fourteen Hindus, whom the Immigration Department had ordered to be deported, were released last night.

Mass meetings of Indians both here and at Vancouver have again drawn up a petition to Lord Hardinge to protect the rights of immigrants coming to Canada.

TELEGRAPHIST TERRITORIALS.

RESIGN TO AVOID MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Samuel recently made enquiries as to the number of postal and telegraph employees belonging to the Territorials, presumably with a view to their embodiment in the event of a strike and employment at their usual work under military discipline.

Seventy-five telegraphists at Birmingham yesterday resigned the Territorials with a view to avoiding such employment.

Similar resignations are reported from other large centres.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The death is announced of Lord Radstock.

ARCTIC MYSTERY.

STEFANSSON'S VESSEL MISSING

HUNTING PARTY STRANDED ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.

Captain Stefansson, commander of the British Scientific Expedition in the extreme north-west of America, sent a message from Point Barrow on October 30th, saying that his ship Karluk was frozen in fifteen miles off the shore on August 12.

Believing that it was fast for the winter Captain Stefansson and six others went ashore hunting.

On September 30th, a storm sprang up and Captain Stefansson and his party returning to the shore and found the ice gone.

The Karluk and twenty-five men on board her was also gone. The fate of the vessel is unknown.

THE MISSING KARLUK.

LATER.

With Captain Stefansson are the English anthropologist, Mr. James, the Canadians, Messrs. McConnell and Wilkins, and three Eskimos.

The Karluk may have broken free and steamed East, but probably remained fast and drifted West with the ice. Captain Stefansson followed the coast West to Point Barrow, but did not sight the Karluk.

The Schooners Alaska and Sachs, with the Southern party, are safe at Collinson Point. The Schooner Belvidere, with provisions, is wintering near the international boundary.

Among those on board the Karluk were Mons. Beuchat, the French anthropologist. Messrs. McKay, McKinley, Murray and Mallock, besides the crew and five Eskimos.

Mr. Stefansson, the leader of the Canadian Expedition into the uncharted area of the Arctic, sailed on April 19 by the American line steamer St. Paul from Southampton for New York.

A day or two before his departure he set forth his plans to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle." The expedition is to sail under the British flag, and Mr. Stefansson, who is a citizen of the United States, explained in the course of the interview how this came about.

"When I came back last fall (he said) I had the choice between what was apparently a very profitable lecture tour—because the discovery of the blond Eskimo had excited great interest—and the organisation of a new expedition. I had no hesitation in deciding not to lecture, but to devote all my energies to putting into shape the results of the last expedition.

The unexplored area lying north of Eastern Asia, north of Alaska and north of Western Canada is considerably over a million square miles in extent. We do not know whether it will be all water or partly land and partly water. But at any rate there is room within this area for an undiscovered land as large as Greenland.

Theories differ as to whether there is or is not land there. Dr. Nansen and some others believe that all the lands there are in the Northern Hemisphere have already been discovered, and that a deep and unobstructed Polar ocean occupies this vast unexplored space.

Diametrically opposed to this theory is another, the chief exponents of which are Dr. R. A. Harris, of the United States Coast and Geological Survey, and General A. W. Greely, the well-known Arctic explorer. Dr. Harris feels so sure of the existence of land that he has gone the length of publishing a map upon which outlines of the "undiscovered continent" are plotted with some detail.

It would not be true to say that our expedition goes out for the purpose of discovering this land. From a scientific point of view it goes to ascertain what there is in the unexplored region, and to try to wipe off as large a portion as possible of the last remaining and the only large white area on the map of the northern hemisphere.

It is in fact the last chance of adding to dominions of any country by the ancient and still recognised right of discovery.

The vessel I have bought for the expedition is the Karluk, barquentine rigged, of 247 tons net, with auxiliary steam. She is an old whaler, a very good sailer—she has been plying in the Beaufort Sea for the last 15 years. She can carry coal sufficient for a two years' voyage. The sailing master is Capt. Theodore Pedersen, an American of Danish descent.

Dr. R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., is the zoologist. We were together on the last expedition, and he will be second in command on this occasion. About 36 years of age, he is an American by birth, and was born in Iowa, but his father was a Swede, and his mother a Norwegian. He and I were class mates in the State University of Iowa, and graduated together in 1903.

On the last expedition he brought back something like 2,000 zoological specimens, making the finest collection ever brought out of the Arctic, including 17 perfect specimens of the Barren Ground grizzly bear (ursus arctos Richardsoni), and a new allied species, as well as two skulls. This animal is the rarest of all large carnivorous animals in scientific museums.

His chief assistant, Fritz Johansen, is a Dane, and was a member of the Erichsen East Greenland Expedition. He will carry forward investigations in invertebrate zoology, and will study fishes and water life generally. Since I have been in England, I have engaged Mr. James Murray, who was with Sir Ernest Shackleton, and Mr. H. Beuchat, a distinguished French anthropologist. The other members of the staff will be Canadians.

The crew, of about 12, will all be picked men.

MISSING HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER.

LOSS OF ACILIA'S VALUABLE CARGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Acilia has been given up as a total loss. Her cargo was valued at a hundred thousand sterling.

Reuter wired on 21st ultimo that grave fears were felt as to the fate of the steamer, which left Valparaiso for Monte Video on October 23rd. She was last seen rounding Cape Horn in a tempest.

MRS. PANKHURST'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who is very weak, has left London for Paris. She was carried to the train on a stretcher.

SAVED BY WIRELESS.

U. S. COASTING VESSEL ABLAZE.

197 PASSENGERS RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), Dec. 8.

The British steamer Swanmore answered a wireless call of a coasting steamer and removed 197 passengers. The fire was extinguished and the passengers re-embarked.

SIVA RITUAL MURDER AT EARL'S COURT.

LORD CREWE INTERVENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Following the meeting of protest against the exhibition of Siva ritual murder in the Indian pageant at Earl's Court, Lord Crewe, on the advice of the Committee, which included Sir Krishna Gupta, and in response to an invitation to give an opinion, has advised the Lord Chamberlain against granting a license.

The scenario has been amended by the modification of the Siva ritual murder scene and the elimination of the "Black Hole" episode, but the Committee hold that a play with a constant contrast between Indian life and civilization as a spirit of darkness and European impact as a spirit of light would be hurtful to the feelings of Indians and cause just resentment.

The performers and workpeople affected are said to number nearly 2,000.

Sir George Birdwood presided at a meeting on November 26, arranged by the London Hindu Sabha, and moved a resolution of protest against the exhibition of Siva ritual murder in an Indian pageant at Earl's Court, being of opinion that it would be most painful to Hindu and other Indian residents in London and likely to create ill-feeling among His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects.

Sir George Birdwood said that while human sacrifice had geen practised by Hindus in common with all historic peoples of the old world, excepting the Zoroastrian Persians, it was most undesirable, incorrect and fanciful that a representation of the sacrifice on somewhat of a wholesale scale should be shown in London.

A second resolution directed the Chairman to communicate the protest to the Lord Chamberlain and the India Office.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

COMPOSED OF SOCIALIST RADICALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

M. Doumergue has formed a Cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance; M. Viviana, Minister of Instruction; M. Moulens, War; M. Monis, Marine; and M. Lebrun, Colonies.

The late Ministry was composed of Moderate Republicans, the new one is composed mostly of Socialist Radicals.

DECLARATION OF POLICY.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The Cabinet yesterday drafted their declaration of policy.

It is understood that M. Caillaux, the new Minister of Finance, does not believe that a loan is immediately necessary, but considers that the expenses of the Three Years' Service law can be met by the taxation of capital. The Government is according support to the essential points of the Chamber of Deputies' Income-Tax Bill. It will apply the Three Years' Service Bill, but anticipates that the progress of events will ultimately permit of essential mitigations thereof.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN NAPLES HARBOUR.

QUAYS CROWDED WITH APPLAUDING PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 8.

The First Battle Squadron of the British Home Fleet, comprising four Dreadnoughts and five cruisers, has arrived here. The visit aroused the utmost enthusiasm, the quays being crowded with applauding people.

THE NEW ZEALAND.

BATTLESHIP'S RETURN FROM WORLD TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The battle-cruiser New Zealand has arrived at Plymouth from a tour of the world.

ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Subscription for the Royal Dutch Company shares opened yesterday morning and closed in the afternoon. The issue was fully subscribed.

B. N. RAILWAY COLLISION.

BOMBAY DOWN MAIL CRASHES INTO PASSENGER TRAIN.

EUROPEAN LADY PASSENGER INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway down Bombay mail arrived at Howrah, in the morning four hours late.

The particulars of the accident at Jharsuguda station on Friday last, are to the effect that the down mail ran into the 14 up passenger train waiting at the station, resulting in one carriage being seriously damaged and a European lady passenger injured.

GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS FOR TURKEY.

RUSSIAN AND FRENCH OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The German General, Limat von Sanders, with ten other German officers leaves Berlin to-day for Constantinople.

The appointment of General Sanders as Commander of he First Turkish Army Corps at Constantinople has evoked very strong objections on the part of Russia and France, on the ground that it tends to overshadow the influence of the Ambassadors and gives Germany a peculiar advantage at Constantinople.

N. S. W. ELECTIONS.

LIBERALS HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 8.

In the elections here the Labourites have secured forty seats and the Liberals thirty-seven. The Liberals are confident of winning a majority of the second ballots.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The underwriters have been saddled with 83 per cent. of the Canadian Government Loan.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

REPORT TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Iyer, who has been delegated by the Government of Madras to be a witness before the Finance Commission, had a long interview with Mr. Austen Chamberlain by the latter's invitation.

The Commission meets finally on December 17. The report will then be published immediately.

BOXING SENSATION.

CARPENTIER KNOCKS OUT WELLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The fight to-night between Carpentier, the French champion, and "Bombardier" Wells is the topic of conversation in sporting circles. Wells was yesterday in a motor collision at Selsea. He was not injured and says it will not affect him.

LATER.

Carpentier knocked Wells out in the first round.

The fight was most sensational. It lasted one minute 13 seconds. Carpentier rushed at Wells and got to close quarters, landing heavy body blows. Wells broke away but Carpentier feinted and landed two tremendous punches on Wells' jaw, following up body blows. Wells reeled and fell and was counted out. Carpentier helped him to rise.

INTER VARSITY RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the rugby match at Queens Club, today, Cambridge beat Oxford by thirteen points to three.

DERAILMENT ON KALKA-SIMLA LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

No. 3 Up Passenger Train was derailed near Barogh on the Kalka-Simla Railway yesterday. Passengers and mails were delayed for two hours as they had to be transhipped across the break in the line.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 25,511-11-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	24,884	14	3
Dr. R. Row	200	0	0
Mr. K. M. Save	10	0	0
Mr. M. V. Rege	10	0	0
Through Mrs. Vohama Row (First Instalment).			
A Sympathiser	100	0	0
Mrs. Row	50	0	0
Mrs. Morarji	50	0	0
Mr. G. N. Nadkarni	25	0	0
Mrs. Parulka	25	0	0
Mrs. Bhajekar	25	0	0
A Parsi Family	25	0	0
Mrs. R. Khalakdina	15	0	0
Mrs. N. G. Welinkar	10	0	0
A Sympathiser	10	0	0
A Hindu Girl	5	0	0
Through Mr. R. S. Prabhu, Cochin.			
Mr. R. S. Prabhu	5	0	0
Mr. N. A. Kamath	2	0	0
Mr. Raghavendra Rau, Varkadikar	2	0	0
Mr. G. V. Kamath	2	0	0
Mr. K. V. R.	2	0	0
Mr. H. N. Rau	2	0	0
Mr. H. V.	2	0	0
Mr. N. J. Kamath	2	0	0
Mr. M. Rama Bhandary	2	0	0
Mr. B. G. Rane	1	0	0
Mr. R. V. Nayak	1	5	3
Mr. P. U. Bhandarkar	1	3	6
A. Brother	1	0	0
Mr. P. S. Rau	1	0	0
Mr. M. Rama Rau	1	0	0
Mr. M. M. Nath	1	0	0
Mr. S. R. Mukud	1	0	0
Mr. B. K. Appu	1	0	0
Mr. P. Ramachendra Rau	1	0	0
Mr. J. L. Bhagath	1	0	0
Mr. R. G. Mallya	1	0	0
Mr. U. Raghunath Kini	1	0	0
Mr. N. R. Rau	1	0	0
Mr. V. K. Desai	1	0	0
Mr. H. S. Manjunath	1	0	0
Mr. Raghavendra Kamath	1	0	0
Mr. K. A. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Moodibiri Rama Rau	1	0	0
Mr. Rama Rau Shanbhogue	1	0	0
Mr. D. V. Shenoy	1	0	0
Mr. Holla	1	0	0
Mr. R. Srinivas	1	0	0
Mr. M. V. Bhat	1	0	0
Mr. R. S. Nayak	1	0	0
Mr. Rosario	1	0	0
Mr. D. K. Thakur	1	0	0
Mr. Manjunath Rau B.	1	0	0
Mr. V. V. Nayak	1	0	0
Mr. R. G. Joglekar	1	0	0
Mr. Homji R. Munshi	1	0	0
Mr. D. U.	1	0	0
Mr. D. V. Lotliker	1	0	0
Mr. K. Ganpath Rau	1	0	0
Sympathiser, K. G.	0	8	0
Mr. A. H. Devidas	0	8	0
Mr. Rangappa Ramakrishna	0	8	0
Mr. M. B. Prabhu	0	8	0
Mr. V. S. K.	0	8	0
Mr. Gopal Pandurang	0	8	0
Mr. Anand Rau	0	8	0
Mr. C. J. D'Souza	0	8	0
Mr. Narasimah Iyengar	0	8	0
Mr. A. A. Subramannia Iyer	0	8	0
Mr. A. G. Nadkarni	0	8	0
Mr. D. V. Sambare	0	8	0
Mr. N. S. Shirale	0	8	0
Mr. R. D. Ankola	0	8	0
Mr. Gopalkrishna Rau M.	0	8	0
Mr. Purnanand	0	4	0
Mr. Kashinath	0	4	0
Mr. Masoorker	0	4	0
Mr. M. A. Nadkarni	0	4	0
Mr. J. Carroll	0	4	0
Mr. Shaik Mahomed	0	4	0
Mr. H. N. Joshi	0	4	0
Mr. Motabhai	1	0	0
Mr. K. Sunder Rau	0	8	0
Mr. U. Narayen	0	4	0
Mr. Anand Bhat	0	4	0
Total Rs.	25,511	11	0

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A message to "The Times" from Amsterdam states that a committee has been formed at the Hague, styled the International Association for Rubber Cultivation in Dutch East Indies. Four members, Messrs. Lampard, Wright, Norfolk, and Bingley, will represent British interests.

S. S. HARDINGE LEAVES ADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The steamer Hardinge, for Indian service, which has been detained at Aden for some time owing to a mishap to machinery, has sailed for India.

ITALIAN CRUISER STILL ASHORE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAPLES, Dec. 9.

The Italian cruiser San Giorgio is still ashore near the Straits of Messina.

CONCESSION RATES FOR FODDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

With reference to the press communiques dated 1st November, and 29th November, 1913, the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for fodder referred to therein, should be made applicable with effect from the 5th December, 1912, until further orders in the case of all consignments of fodder excepting orders for the Army Department booked as follows:—

From Timnarni, Sohagpur, Gurra, Karatpur and Babai stations, in the Central Provinces to Kalpi, Orai, Kunch, Moth, Chirgaon, Jhansi, Babina, Maw Ranipur, Kabrai, Mahoba, Kulpahar, Maudaha, Bharwa Sumerpur, Banda, Mataundh, Atarwa, Badausa and Karwi stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; (2) to Agra Fort, Idgah Junction (Agra), Agra City Junction Agra Cantonment Junction, Belancanj, Hathras Junction, Hathras City, Hathras Kilah, Mursan, Raya and Sikandrarao stations in the United Provinces from any other station in the United Provinces.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE AGA KHAN TO PRESIDE.

At to-night's meeting at the Town Hall to consider the treatment of the Indian community in South Africa, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, will move, and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji will second, the resolution that His Highness The Aga Khan be requested to take the chair.

The following further Resolutions will then be submitted:—

Proposed by:—Sir Pherozshaha Mehta, K.C.I.E., Seconded by:—Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarker Kt., Supported by:—Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its entire sympathy with their countrymen and countrywomen in South Africa in the sufferings and privations borne by them in their patriotic and united endeavours for the removal of the racial, social, and economic disabilities imposed by the recent Immigration Restriction Act.

It promises them the whole-hearted support of the public of this city and of the Bombay Presidency in their righteous struggle against such disabilities, and particularly to secure full recognition of the validity of marriages contracted within, or without the South African Union according to Indian religious rites; and to obtain the repeal of the iniquitous £ 3 Tax in Natal on ex-indentured Indians and their wives and children.

It exhorts the people of this country of all classes and creeds to subscribe liberally to the funds that are being collected to help their fellow countrymen in their self-sacrificing campaign in vindication of India's honour and of her people's rights as equal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

And it appeals to His Majesty's Government to intervene on behalf of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and to insist on the observance by the Union Government of those pledges and promises of which the non-fulfilment has compelled the revival of Passive Resistance; and, in the last resort, to exercise the right which vests in the Crown to veto the Act of which the results are certain to be most injurious to the best interests of India and of the British Empire.

GRATITUDE TO THE VICEROY.

Proposed by:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Seconded by:—The Hon Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Supported by:—The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

That this meeting conveys to His Excellency the Viceroy its profound gratitude for the emphatic manner in which he has associated himself with the appeal of His Majesty's Indian subjects to fair and honourable treatment in South Africa, and begs to assure His Excellency that he has greatly strengthened the foundations of British Rule, in the hearts and affections of the Indian people.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT.

Proposed by:—Mr. H. A. Wadya. Seconded by:—Dr. Stanley Reed. Supported by:—Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Haji Usuf Sobhani.

That this meeting places on record the feelings of indignation with which the people of India have been filled by the reports of the cruel treatment of their countrymen in South Africa who are taking part in the strike, and expresses its earnest conviction that nothing short of a full and impartial enquiry into the allegations made, will satisfy public opinion in this country, and respectfully insists that Indians should be adequately represented among those entrusted with the task of carrying out such enquiry.

INDIANS IN OTHER COLONIES.

Proposed by:—Mr. B. G. Horniman. Seconded by:—Mr. K. Natarajan. Supported by:—Mr. H. P. Mody, and Mr. K. T. Kaderbhoy.

That this meeting protests against (a) the attempts which are being made to oust Indians from their position which by dint of their industry and aptitude they have acquired in British East Africa and Zanzibar, and appeals to the Government of India to protect the interests of its subjects against the machinations of those who wish to lower their status and to restrict their opportunities in this Crown Colony, and (b) the special restrictions placed on the admission of Indians to Canada, exceeding those applicable to the Japanese and Chinese by means of the law requiring, as a condition of admission, immigrants to make a through journey from their country of origin to the Dominions, and against the obstacles placed in the way of admitting the wives and minor children of Indians who are domiciled in Canada.

Votes of thanks to the Sheriff and the President will conclude the proceedings.

LAW OF CONFESSION.

PAPERS TO BE PLACED BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

It may be recalled that during last autumn the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the Law of Confession, and also forwarded proposals for amending and consolidating the Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

These have now been under consideration for a long time, and it is understood that Lord Crewe has decided to present the Government of India's proposals and the papers relating to the Law of Confession to Parliament at an early date; meanwhile the Government of India have transmitted to the Secretary of State the Punjab Government's letter on the subject so that Lord Crewe may be enabled to publish a complete set of papers on the subject.

As regards the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, it is understood that a draft measure is now under the consideration of the India Office, and it is hoped that the sanction of the Secretary of State will be received in time for the introduction of the Bill during the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

MOHORRUM RIOT.

ANOTHER AGRA DISTURBANCE.

INJURED MAN'S DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 9.

Last night there was another Mohurrum disturbance in the City more serious than the one already reported. Several arrests have been made by the police who are now headed by Mr. Percy Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Fergusson, District Magistrate, Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate and other officers have been in the saddle for several hours and are working hard to maintain law and order.

The "tazias," which are usually carried to the Karballa from early morning, have not yet moved in procession and party feeling is still running very high.

The District Officers are engaged in investigating the disturbance and are now at work in the City Kotwali, where large crowds have assembled. One of the men injured in the fighting is dead. Excitement still prevails and the shops in the City are closed.

MOHORRUM AT BOMBAY.

A QUIET AND ORDERLY FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was the last day of the Mohorrum festival. In ordinary years it was the day when tabuts erected in different Mahomedan localities used to be taken to Modi Bay for immersion. This year there have been no tabuts and hence the festival ended with the usual holding of majlisses. Order, throughout the festival, was excellently maintained by the Bombay Police, under the directions of Mr. S. M. Edwardes and his two deputies Messrs. Griffiths and Harcourt, supported by a detachment of the Sherwood Foresters.

It may be stated that there was a general opinion amongst the educated portion of the Mahomedan community that the way in which the festival has been celebrated for the last two years is in complete accord with their religious tenets, inasmuch as the time has been devoted to hearing sermons from the mullahs at the majlisses, and they express the hope that in future years the festival will be celebrated in the same quiet and peaceful manner. They are inclined to think that if this mode of observing the holiday is persisted in all their co-religionists would in time gradually get reconciled to it.

AT POONA.

POONA, Dec. 9.

The usual Mohurrum processions in Poona passed off quietly. There was no restriction against the celebration both in the cantonments and city beyond usual police licenses to be taken out. Last night the taboots of the cantonment quarter paraded the streets with music and lights, thousands of persons of all ages thronging the Main and Centre streets to witness the procession which did not conclude till nearly 1 a.m. About 10 o'clock this morning the cantonment taboots went to the city where they preambulated the streets with those of the native town, all then making their way to the river where the immersion took place this evening. Many European ladies and gentlemen witnessed the immersion from boats on the river.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The celebrations of Mohurrum festival passed off to-day without any hitch. There was no trouble or disturbance in Delhi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

Owing to scarcity of water and supplies the movement in relief this season of the 77th and 79th Howitzer Batteries between Agra and Jhansi has been cancelled.

The following communique is issued in the Home Department:—The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. F. R. Blair, M.A., (Edinburgh), to the Indian Educational Service as Headmaster of the Government High School at Patna.

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, 5th Infantry has been selected as Commandant of that Regiment, vice Colonel Barratt.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Cook, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Command of the Mountain Artillery, at Quetta.

Captain Pringle, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant E. N. Nicholson, 14th Hussars.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Meyrick, 7th Hussars, to serve in the Special Reserve.

An exchange has been approved between Captain Bartram "X" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, and Captain Dunbar "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Newbridge.

Lieutenant W. B. Pepper, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to the Home Establishment from 15th December.

Captain R. I. B. Johnson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Renton, 1st Dragoons Guards, is appointed an officer of a company of Gentlemen Cadets, at the Royal Military Academy.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

APPEAL FOR AJODHYA RIOTERS.

SYMPATHY WITH S. A. INDIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALLA, Dec. 9.

At the second day's afternoon sitting, resolutions were passed praying for the repeal of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, the Punjab Preemption Act, which injuriously affected Hindu interests, and also praying Government to remove dissatisfaction among the Punjab Hindus arising from appointments to public services being often made not on grounds of merit but from consideration of creed and religion.

Other resolutions dealt with grievances of Hindus in the Moslem State of Bahawulpur.

A committee was formed to make local enquiries and move the authorities for redress.

The U. P. Government was thanked for forbidding cow-killing at Ajodhya on the Bakr-Id day and the Viceroy was implored to extend the same elemency to the Ajodhya prisoners as was done at Cawnpur.

The introduction of communal representation in the Councils, Municipalities and Boards, was protested against. Effective measures for protecting Frontier Hindus from raids and kidnapping were urged on the Government.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African question was next taken up, and those Europeans who have subscribed to the South Africa fund were thanked. It was announced that the Gurukul boys raised Rs. 1,100 by working as coolies at Hurdwar. Over Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot in response to the President's appeal.

It was decided to hold an All-India Hindu Conference at Hurdwar 'kumbh' fair in 1915 and a committee of leaders in all provinces was formed to carry out the decision.

Two resolutions were put from the chair and carried, one regarding the need of legislative enactment to protect minors from falling into the hands of professional mendicants and being sent out to beg as proposed by the Hon'ble Sukhbir Singh in the U. P. Council and the other embodying the constitution of the Hindu Sabha. Its rules, objects etc., were passed after long consideration.

The last resolution giving promise of permanence of the Sabha formed the chief feature of the fifth Conference. Before dispersing cheers were given to the Emperor and the Government, the audience standing and an amateur bagpipe band playing the National Anthem.

RAJAH OF COCHIN'S ABDICATION.

VARIOUS SURMISES: AN OLD SUPERSTITION RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 9.

News of the abdication of the Rajah of Cochin, which was announced officially, is received with extreme regret here. The reasons for this are supposed to be various, but it is generally believed that His Highness, who is a great Sanskrit scholar, wishes to devote his life to literary work.

His Highness is very orthodox and conservative in his religious views and habits, and the prevalent opinion is, that his life will also be devoted to religious purposes.

A curious fact of the Cochin Gadi, is, it is stated, that prior to the abdicated Rajah, its occupant had never lived past the age of sixty. The present Rajah, however, only completed a shastipurti or completion of sixty years early last year, when there were rejoicings all over the State.

A SIMLA WEDDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

A fashionable wedding took place at Christ Church, Simla, this morning, when Mr. Leonard Munn, State Mining Engineer, Hyderabad (Deccan), was married to Miss Claudine Myrtle Bamber, daughter of Colonel C. J. Bamber, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and Mrs. Bamber. The service was choral and was conducted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore. The attendance was large.

The bride and bridegroom left Simla by the one o'clock train en route for Delhi and Agra, where they will spend the first part of the honeymoon.

BENGAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

COMILLA MUNICIPAL VICE-CHAIRMAN'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Before the District Administration Committee yesterday Babu Upendra Mohan Mitra, Vice-Chairman of the Comilla Municipality, examined stated that the ideal of the educated classes was complete self-government under British suzerainty, but a beginning ought to be made with the expansion of the Council. The bread problem is at the root of the dacoities.

FARIDPUR DACOITIES.

FOURTEEN MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In connection with the political dacoities at Faridpur, fourteen more arrests have been made by the local police in addition to five arrests already made by the Madaripur police.

OPENING OF DELHI SEASON.

DISTRESS IN UPPER INDIA.

GOVERNMENT AND S. A. QUESTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

December has brought in the much needed cold-weather rains in Northern India. The depression had already given substantial snowfall in the Himalayas which will replenish the low water level of the rivers and light showers over Delhi and adjoining countries. It is not yet known whether this rainfall will in any way affect famine conditions in the United Provinces. At all events, it is certain it will greatly help the cultivators to renew their efforts of Rabi sowings. The water supply difficulty will also be reduced and the rate for fodder will also fall. As regards the affected area, even good winter rains can only minimise the distress in the United Provinces and the Ajmere Marwara. In the several districts of the Central Provinces the rigour of the scarcity will depend upon the migration of the people from the neighbouring Native States. Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner, has the situation well in hand and has completed his programme of works. He will not have any famine relief operations, but will rely on extensive Public Works undertakings. Delhi will also provide sufficient scope for labourers of the Southern districts of the Punjab.

A LEAN YEAR EXPECTED.

The Government of India have practically finished their six-monthly Estimates and the outlook is not very cheerfull for the Budget of 1914-1915. The impending famine will affect the land revenue and increase the expenditure, the bank failures will react on the trade of the country, the continued fall of the prices of opium and the stringency of the money market in London—all combine to foreshadow a lean year. Sir William Meyer, I am afraid, will find it extremely difficult to finance the Railways and Irrigation and meet the demands of Sanitation, Education and other requirements of administration. However, the Indian exchequer is in the hands of a most capable officer. Sir William's predecessor had also to grapple with a lean year in the beginning, but the subsequent four years of his tenure of office were extremely prosperous. Let us hope the new Finance Minister will be as fortunate as Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Public Services Commission have concluded their labours at Delhi and leave for Calcutta on the 9th. For the past few days, Lord Islington and his colleagues were having a short recess and sight seeing. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has gone down to join Sir James Meston's party to see the preparations for Famine Reliefs Operations. Messrs. Rahim and Chaubal have proceeded to Jammu for a brief holiday. Mr. Gokhale is staying in Delhi for the advocacy of the South African question. He will however join the Commission in Calcutta. The Commission have finished taking the evidence of Imperial Officers except Col. Burrard, R.E., Surveyor General, who will be examined in Calcutta. The other witnesses will be officers serving under the Provincial Governments. The writing of the report of the Commission will begin in London early in the spring and it is hoped that Lord Islington's Report will be presented to His Majesty's Government by next autumn. Mr. Gokhale will thus be able to return to India in time for the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived yesterday morning and that marked the formal opening of the Delhi season. Lord and Lady Hardinge are staying at the Circuit House, now known as the Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency had a Council meeting in the day and granted a private interview to Mr. Gokhale in the evening. It is difficult to forecast how the South African question will shape in the end, for there can be no denying the fact that it has been brought to a head. A solution is now irresistible. The Hon. Mr. Clark, member in charge of the South African question, also returned from his long tour yesterday and something official will now and then be heard about South Africa in Delhi. His Excellency's stay in the new Capital will be brief as he will spend the Christmas in Calcutta where a busy week has been arranged for him.

THE VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Lord Hardinge's arrival at Prinsep's Ghat will be public. There will be a level a banquet at the Calcutta Club, the Viceroy's Cup, the University Convocation and many other functions at Government House, including a small investiture for decorating Abindranath Tagore, the famous painter, and several others. Preparations are in progress to give Lord and Lady Hardinge a fitting reception in Calcutta which will be most cordial and enthusiastic.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A KUSHTIA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Magistrate of Kushtia is engaged in hearing a case of alleged assault in which Behari Lal Mukerjee, empoyed in the Lower Ganges Bridge construction, charged Mr. J. K. Robertson with assault.

The accused was released on bail, the local Assistant Superintendent of Police standing security.

COUNSELS OF MODERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is, it seems, the desire of some persons of superior wisdom, that the Indians, while protesting against the treatment of their countrymen and women in South Africa, should condemn also the alleged methods of violence used by the Indian strikers in their movement to get their grievances redressed by the Union and Imperial governments. Responsible Indian publicists have never been slow to condemn the excesses of their countrymen in political agitation, but even the most moderate Indian politician has no heart to condemn the excesses of the Indian strikers in South Africa, if there be any. The reasons are not far to seek. The reports of violence on the part of the Indians have emanated from official and semi-official sources. The authorities of the Union Government have used the most barbarous methods to suppress the Passive Resistance Movement, and the official repudiations thereof on the very face of them clearly point to an attempt at whitewashing the actions of the authorities. It is surprising that the same persons who treat the news coming from the Indians and their European friends in South Africa as "gross exaggerations" and "sensation-mongering" should accept the official versions as gospel-truths. If these critics are fair-minded let them suspend their judgment till the dust of controversy is settled and proper investigations are made. But they cannot in fairness accuse the Indian leaders of rousing racial ill-will, simply because the Indian passive resisters are painted in the blackest dye by their oppressors. The charges that have been made against the Indian strikers must be regarded as unproven and the main issues in the case should not be allowed to be confused. The Indians in South Africa were driven to adopt the measure of passive resistence by the Union Government who persistently turned a deaf ear to their grievances, and now the same Government is trying every means in its power to suppress the pacific movement. It was never the intention of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders to resort to methods of violence and even the rank and file of the passive resisters showed the utmost patience under the circumstances. The grievances of the Indians were, it was admitted on all hands, quite legitimate, and their demands could not be characterised as immoderate even by the worst Indo-phobe. The Indian labourers started the strike movement, but the authorities tried to nullify their efforts by sentencing them to hard labour in the mines where they had refused to work, and the mine managers who were an interested party in the affair were invested with the powers of jailors. How hard the lot of the Indian strikers must have been in those improvised jails can better be imagined than described. The application of the "gentle stimulus of cowhide," and the dispersion of strikers by means of shooting have been a part of the programme settled by the authorities to suppress the Passive Resistence Movement. Mr. Gandhi and his European friends, Mr. Polak an English Jew and Mr. Kallenbach a German, are all of them followers of Count Leo Tolstoy and the methods of violence could not have been even dreamt by them when the Passive Resistence Movement was started. Mr. Naidu, one of the Indian leaders, even when he was about to be arrested, appealed to the thousands of his followers whom he was addressing at that time to refrain from using force. The passive resisters were deprived of the guidance of such leaders and the measures taken by the authorities to stamp out the Passive Resistance Movement were calculated to drive the most docile and law-abiding people to desperation. If there was a little extravagance (which is yet to be proved) in the methods of the Indian strikers under these circumstances it ought to excite our pity and not condemnation. No other people on earth could have borne their miseries so patiently.

Those who are offering counsels of moderation to Indians must remember that even the patience of Indians has its limits. The responsible leaders of public opinion in this country have scrupulously kept the agitation on the South African question within due bounds, and the cry for retaliation is confined to the whites in South Africa alone. No *Jehad* has been proclaimed nor is it the desire of any sane Indian to proclaim it against the whites anywhere and everywhere, and thus the agitation is, thanks to the sympathetic speech and attitude of H. E. the Viceroy Lord Hardinge and the support the movement is receiving from liberal-minded Europeans all over the world, free from the undesirable excitement of racial feeling which a question like this is likely to produce. In this country there is a class of sympathisers of the Indians in South Africa who condemn the vehemence of language on the part of their supporters here and who want to withdraw their sympathy from the passive resisters on the ground that they have overstepped the limits of constitutional agitation The Indian strikers are charged with arson and other offences, and Indians here are asked to believe these accusations and condemn their suffering brothers in public meetings. These critics say that unless order is restored and the Indians in South Africa give up the passive resistence movement nothing can be done by the Union Government to redress their grievances. What guarantee is there that the grievances of the Indians will be duly considered if they give up the Passive resistance movement and order is completely restored? Have the Indians forgotten the breach of faith of the South African Government with regard to the provisional settlement and with Mr. Gokhale? Let the Imperial Government give proper assurances and the struggle will come to an end.

It is the duty of all the loyal citizens of the Indian Empire to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in the task of representing the case of the Indians in South Africa in the strongest possible manner to the Imperial and the Union governments. There is a lurking danger, as pointed out by "an Indian of considerable administrative experience" in the London "Times," of the struggle in South Africa being made an easy handle to give an impetus to the forces of reaction and violence. Those who are able to read the signs of the times aright cannot but detect the spirit of pessimism and the intensely sullen mood the recent events in South Africa have produced in certain minds. It is this spirit of pessimism and this sullen mood that produces the worst danger to society, the anarchist. The odds against which the Indians in South Africa are fighting are so overwhelming and there is so little hope for obtaining justice, unless the Imperial Government intervenes, that some week minds have begun to lose faith in the power of persuasion and in the power of oven passive resistance. Those who hold meetings and pass resolutions, howsoever strong may be their language, are not the really dangerous people and their critics who are offering them gratuitous advice should not, in the interest of the country and the whole British Empire, shut their eyes to the above-mentioned danger.—Yours, etc.,

A Citizen of the Empire.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

KARACHI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

The following bulletin has been issued by the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress:—

1. The Secretaries of the District Congress Committees and all other associations competent to elect delegates are requested to proceeded with the election of delegates without loss of time, in case they have not already done so.

2. The are also requested in sending names of delegates to kindly mention how many of them are—

(a) Vegetarians (b) Non-Vegetarians (c) Mahomedans (d) and desirous of living in European style.

3. The Congress Camp will open on the morning of the 23rd December, 1913. the Sessions being held on 26th, 27th and 28th as already announced in bulletin No. 1.

4. The camp will break up on the evening of the 30th December 1913.

5. As already mentioned in bulletin No. 1 delegates and visitors are requested to provide themselves with warm clothing and bedding, as during the month of December the climate of Karachi is cold, the temperature being 60 to 65 degrees.

6. In bulletin No. 2 delegates from Bengal, Behar and the United Provinces have been recommended to come by the Punjab Mail Via Lahore and not via Delhi and Bhatinda, because by the Lahore route fewer changes have to be made. The Delhi and Bhatinda route though shorter takes the same time as the Lahore one.

7. Delegates from Madras, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Berar coming via Bombay and thence to Karachi by sea are recommended to book their passage in Bombay by the steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The timings and rates of fare of the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers from Bombay appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle."

8. All letters and telegrams intended for Congress delegates and visitors staying in Congress Camp should be addressed care of Indian National Congress Office, Karachi.

9. Delegates and visitors are requested to buy mess coupons immediately on arrival, so that the Mess Committee may be enabled to make proper arrangements.

The Reception Committee is not responsible for the supply of food if coupons are not purchased by delegates in time as requested.

10. The President will arrive in the morning of the 24th December and the procession in his honour will be formed at 10 a.m. on that day.

KARACHI SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Hon. Assistant Secretaries of the National Social Conference to be held at Karachi:—

The Secretaries hereby inform that arrangements for the holding of the next session of the National Social Conference are now ready. The Secretaries will be glad to know the names of those who would like to go as delegates to the Conference at least before 20th inst.

The Conference meets on the 29th December 1913. Such of the ladies and gentlemen, therefore, as would like to speak in support of the resolutions on the subjects selected for discussion are requested to kindly intimate their willingness to speak to the undersigned at an early date. The list of the subjects for discussion and the draft resolutions will be sent on application.

A Reception Committee has been formed in Karachi to organize the coming session of the National Social Conference with Rao Bahadur Dewan Bulchand Dayaram, Hyderabad (Sind) as Chairman, with Dr. Hasaram Vishnudas, Pleader, Mr. Durgdas B. Adwani, and Mr Shamdas P. Gidwani, as Local Secretaries, and with Mr. Khanchand Partaprai (Hyderabad) and Mr. Verumal Begraj (Upper Sind) as District Secretaries.

Rao Bahadur Dewan Kauramal Chandanmal, Hyderabad, (Sind) has kindly accepted the office of the President of the next sitting of the National Social Conference.

Delegation fee will be Re. 1-: and delegates' tickets will be supplied on application to the Hony. Asst. Secretaries or will be available at the Congress office.

In order that the proceedings of the Conference may be made more instructive and attractive it is proposed this year to take up a few subjects only for discussion in the Conference and to secure effective and competent speakers in English and in Sindhi including ladies on each subject to achieve this end.

The following Subjects are provisionally proposed to be taken up for discussion.

(1) Constitution of the National Social Conference including a Scheme of Work.
(2) Education and Elevation of Women.
(3) The abolition of Purdah System.
(4) Widow-marriage.
(5) Marriage reform.
(6) Fusion of Castes, by interdining and inter-Marriage.
(7) Protection of Minor Girls.
(8) Religious endowments.
(9) Depressed Classes.

The Draft resolutions together with the speaker thereon will be finally settled at Karachi prior to the meeting of the Conference.

Such of the delegates to the Conference as are desirous of having arrangements made for their boarding and lodging should kindly communicate with Dr. Hassaram Vishundas, Pleader, Karachi and other correspondence relating to speakers, resolutions, etc. etc. should be addressed to the Hony. Asst. Secretaries at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay.

Copies of the report of the last Conference will be available at Karachi.

CALCUTTA THEATRE AMENETIES

MELBOURNE-MOLLER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The case in which Mr. Melbourne, of the Gaiety Theatre, is charged with assaulting Mr. Moller was resumed to-day before Mr. Keays at the Police Court.

Captain Denham White said he heard Mr. Major tell the complainant to cease interrupting the performance and to refrain from annoying the artistes.

Mr. Langford James then cross-examined Mr. Kiddel, another witness for the prosecution. Witness said he saw Mr. Moller on the ground with his legs in the air. The row lasted about ten seconds. He saw Mr. Melbourne hit Mr. Moller after the latter got up again. He thought Mr. Moller was hustled out of the theatre. He admitted that the pink lady was annoyed in the performance. He heard Miss Corlass tell Mr. Moller he was a fool and ought to be turned out.

Further evidence of the alleged assault having been given the hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

BEHAR HIGH COURT SANCTIONED.

TO BE ESTABLISHED AT BANKIPORE.

DETAILS BEING WORKED OUT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

In a despatch to the Government of India, the Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the establishment of the Behar High Court at Bankipore.

The strength of the Calcutta High Court as well as that of Behar is now under consideration, and as soon as the provincial governments settle the schemes, the Government of India will again address the Secretary of State.

It is understood that Mr. D. S. Coutts, I.C.S., District Judge has been specially deputed to work out the details of the scheme for Behar.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

CONCERT AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Although the recitals that were to have been given by Miss Maud Allan and the Messrs. Cherniavsky this week have had to be abandoned, owing to the injury sustained by the former, the latter are offering some compensation to the Bombay public in the form of three instrumental recitals, at popular prices, the first of which took place last night. The second and third will be given to-night and to-morrow night.

These three clever young musicians have played many times in Bombay and have won for themselves a popularity which shows no sign of waning. A fairly well-filled house last night greeted every piece that was played with enthusiasm, and, in some instaces, encores had to be accorded, not once but twice. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's Trio No. 1, which was played with the accomplished technique, spirit and complete sympathy and unity of understanding which makes the concerted playing of these brothers so pleasurable. Monsieur Jan Cherniavsky played a Chopin Nocturne with a perfection of phrasing and a delicacy of touch which contrasted strikingly with the vigour and excitement which he put into Liszt's sixth Hungarian Rhapsodie immediately afterwards. Great pianists, of course, are not produced at Monsieur Jan's age, but his natural talents, his technical skill, fine touch and grasp should mark him out for greatness in the future. The same remark, might be made of Mischel, the 'cellist, who gives one the impression that there are great things in front of him. His talent is already remarkable and his playing last night of Salyer's Sommernacht and Popper's arrangement of a well-known Hungarian rhapsodie was marked by beautiful technique, enhanced by a real enthusiasm for his instrument and delightful individuality. Monsieur Leo Cherniavsky, the violinst, played a Faust Fantasie concocted by Wieniawsky, which was uproariously applauded, but is not worthy of his talents. In fact the programme was not, as a whole, on a very high level, the selection of the compositions having been made, apparently, to suit the popular prices. It concluded with two trios, the Offenbach "Barcarolle" that has been played to death, and a well-known Hungarian Dance of Brahms, with a popular trifle by Grieg as an encore. All these were charmingly played, but one would have liked the programme to end as seriously and intellectually as it began. The three brothers received an ovation at the close of the programme.

DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

There was dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge last night and among those present were Lord Islington, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Hon'ble Mrs. Hore Ruthven, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. and Mrs. Hailey, Mr. Sly, Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Madge, Mr. Lutyens, Mr. Herbert Baker, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Haig, Sir James Roberts, Miss Trotter, Miss Osborne, Miss Nation and Mrs. McAlister.

Mrs. Grant arrived at Viceregal Lodge to-day and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner will arrive on the morning of the 11th, as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

BENE-ISRAEL LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

A Bene-Israel Ladies' Association has recently been started in Bombay, for the first time in the history of this poor, but interesting community. The object of the Association is to afford facilities for social intercourse to its members and to devise means for the amelioration of the lot of their poor and suffering sisters by opening home-classes and affording them medical relief. Fortnightly meetings of the Association are held at he Israelite School, Mazagaon. The inaugural lecture was delivered in Marathi, by Miss Sarah J. Israel, on Sunday last, the subject being "Patience and Perseverance overcomes Mountains." The Association owes its existence to the unremitting zeal of Dr. Miss Jerusha J. Jhivad, the Honorary Secretary.

THE MOHURRAM.

THE FEAST OF MOURNING,

GREATEST TRAGEDY IN ISLAM

We make the following excepts from an interesting article in the October "Calcutta Review" from the pen of Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Hafeez, who gives a graphic account of the Mohurram celebration and the supremely tragic historical event which it seeks to commemorate:—

The Moslem month of mourning is called Mohurram—the first month of the Moslem year. Its contrast with the opening days of the first month of the Christian years is worthy of note. While the first of January, is a day of rejoicings and festivities among the Christians, the first of Mohurram dawns on the Moslems as a day of grief and lamentation. It requires the mighty pen of Gibbon or the racy style of a Macaulay to present a vivid pen-picture of this great theme. Before describing the celebration it is necessary to give a short account of the great event which has been observed for the last thirteen hundred years to commemorate a most stirring and memorable epoch in the history of Islam. History has rarely recorded a greater tragedy, and in producing a parallel event, history has failed to repeat itself during a dozen centuries. But unfortunately the commemorative rites have degenerated into artificiality to a great extent, specially among the illiterate classes. To a pious Moslem, having regard to the genesis of the event, there should be no such spectacular display of this kind as has now become an inseparable feature of the occasion.

"THE GREATEST TRAGEDY IN ISLAM."

The fateful tenth of the month is intended to honour the pious memory of the greatest tragedy in Islam—the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hossain, the grandson of the Prophet Mahomed, called the "Lion of God." The event makes a piognant appeal to the imagination of the faithful. It must be borne in mind that the origin of the Mohurram is not merely a matter of tradition, but a historic event of far-reaching consequences. It is recalled and lamented as the tragedy of Karbala. The perpetuation of its memory has slowly developed into one of the settled institutions in the faith of Islam.

To trace the origin of the tragic memory. Ali was the last of the four Caliphs of the "Republic of Islam." On his death an ambitious general named Moaviah succeeded in installing himself as King of the place, and on his death his son Yazeed was appointed as his successor, being nominated by his father. All the principal officers of state were forced much against their will to take the oath of allegiance to this man. This action was in direct contravention of the great elective principle of Islam and involved a serious violation of the usage in such election since the death of the Prophet. This innovation was the natural forerunner of the disastrous results that followed. A cruel and treacherous chief, Yazeed delighted in torture, cruelty and human suffering. The monstrous tyranny of this despot excited the people under his sway. So they appealed to Imam Hossain at Mecca to assert his claims to the Calipate with a view to free them from the intolerable yoke of Yazeed.

ON THE FIELD OF KARBALA.

After great deliberations and on the assurances he received from his party, he decided to start for Kufa with his family and a few devoted followers and a number of women and children. After traversing the desert of Arabia he encamped at Karbala near the banks of the Tigris. Hossain had serious misgivings and apprehensions which proved only too true. For days the tents were surrounded by the enemies who cut off all connection with the water of the river. The sufferings of the poor band of martyrs were intense and simply indescribable. Hossain conferred with the chief of the opposite party and desired to be allowed to return safely to Medina or conducted to the presence of Yazeed. But the commander of the opposite forces was inexorable—that no mercy should be shown to Hossain or his party, and they must be brought before the Caliph as criminals. As a last resource Hossain implored the authorities to leave the women and children unmolested and to kill *him* only. But this request was of no avail. The friends of the Imam unanimously refused to survive their beloved and revered master. A portion of the enemy's party, struck with the horror of waging war against the grandson of the Prophet, deserted their own camp and joined the other side.

THE MARTYDOM.

At last the war was declared! A series of single combats and close fights commenced. It was soon proved that the valour of the Hossainites was invincible, and the Imam was considered the beau-ideal of Islamic chivalry. But the enemy's arches were too strong for them. Here I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a well-known author whose words send a thrill into the hearts of every reader:—"One by one the defenders fell, until at last there remained but the grandson of the Prophet. Wounded and dying, he dragged himself to the riverside for a last drink; they turned him off with arrows. And as he re-entered the tent, he took his infant child in his arms. Him they transfixed with a dart. At the door of his tent one of the women handed him a cup of water; as he raised it to his lips he was pierced in the mouth with a dart, and his son and nephew were killed in his arms. Rising he threw himself among the Omayyads who fell back on every side. But faint with loss of blood, he soon sunk to the ground. His opponents cut off his head, trampled upon his body, and subjected it to every ignominy. 'Alas!' exlaimed some people, 'on these lips have we seen the lips of the Apostle of God.'"

CEREMONIES IN THE IMAM-BARA.

Mr. Hafeez gives a short account of the ceremonies performed in this connection in Shiah homes in specially reserved apartments called the Imambara. The place is richly decorated with very costly flags of real Persian shawls specially manufactured for this purpose and embroidered with appropriate passages and verses from the sacred books. Chandeliers and other articles are profusely requisitioned. Professional reciters, some of them being poets of considerable distinction, ascend the pulpit and discourse on the various episodes in the tragedy to the accompaniment of profuse weeping on the part of the audience. By a slow process of easy transition they recapitulate the principal points. That is accompanied by lamentations and the beating of breasts with the hands and sometimes with iron chains. Professional weepers and paid mourners who have cultivated the art of shedding an abundance of artificial tears contribute largely to the mourning. It has sometimes happened that fanatics have lashed themselves to a frenzy of excitement which has terminated in their death. But the ways of the more pious and sober and learned are quite different. They do not encourage this type of professional piety. Elevated sentiments are expressed in the pulpit in most elegant and dignified language, and the sublimity of style enhances the effect of the sermon, often producing seismic tremors in the hearts of the whole assembly and imparting an air of genuine grief. In front of the pulpit a group of enthusiastic weepers form themselves into a ring and punctuate the recitations with the most pathetic but sonorous choruses. Their movements are regulated by one of the fraternity who prides himself on the appropriate title of *Meer-i-Buka* or "Master of Lamentation." In order to refresh the wearied audience rosewater is profusely sprinkled, and tea and coffee and *sherbat* are served at convenient intervals. In every Imambara there is a separate room exclusively set aside as representing the last resting place of Hossain. This is called Zareeh.

THE PROCESSIONS.

To come to processions. On the 7th, 8th and 10th grand Alam processions come out as representing the three important battles fought on those days. The procession is headed by a very heavy glass-case called Zoolfakkar containing the imaginary sword of Hossain and other sacred articles. It is followed by hundreds of Persian shawl flags with silver hands or cones at the ends of the poles. These line the two sides of the road, and the procession marches slowly in solemn silence. At the rear a number of richly caparisoned horses with turbans and swords on their backs are slowly conducted by two Moghals on either side, while large quantities of milk are sprinkled over the feet of the animals by the public along the line. These horses are called Dulduls and represent the horses of the Imam. Large groups of mourners accompany these horses, reciting verses and beating their chests till they reach their desination. These processions represent the battlefield of Karbala. The tenth of the month is he last day of the battle. On that day the procession is followed by an imitation funeral cortege. large number of *tazias* are also brought out by the masses. The most curious feature of the whole ceremony is the wholehearted participation of a large section of Hindoos in this Moslem festival. In the Hindu states of Indore and Gwalior particularly the Mohurram is practically an annual state event of importance. The Maharajahs evince personal interest in the ceremonies.

MAROL ENGLISH SCHOOL.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The Marol English School which is conducted by the Bombay East Indian Association, celebrated its Silver Jubilee and held its annual distribution of prizes, on Sunday last in a befitting manner, when a large and distinguished gathering of the East Indian community was present.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, presided on the occasion and Mrs. Forbes gave away the prizes.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the annual report by Mr. J. M. Gracias, the Honorary Secretary of the school, which showed how the school had prospered during the last 25 years of its existence.

The annual report for the year 1913 shows that at the close of the year there were 104 pupils against 78 last year.

Mr. Dunlop in a short speech thanked the school Board for having invited him to preside. He said he was interested in this village as he was always there with his hounds and found the people kind, courteous and hospitable.

A MILL HAND'S TRAGIC DEATH.

MANGLED IN THE MACHINERY.

A shocking case is reported of Dinia Raghu, Hindu boy, employed as a millhand in the David Sassoon Mill, who met his death under tragic circumstances last Monday. It appears that whilst a number of operatives of the Ring Department were busy working, they heard a peculiar noise as of something cracking in the machinery. On going to the spot a ghastly sight met their eyes for they saw to their horror a pair of human feet dangling out of the machinery. The machine was stopped at once and the mangled remains of a Hindu boy were extricated. It is alleged that he was sweeping the floor and in course of doing so he rested his arm on the machinery which was in motion when he was dragged in.

DECLINE AND FALL OF PERSIAN EMPIRE.

Mr. B. E. Bazan, will deliver a lecture in Gujurati, at the Parsi Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, after the conclusion of the Jashan ceremony and joint prayer. Subject:—"Zezdejard Sheriar or the Decline and Fall of the Persian Empire." The lecture is open to Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISITS BOMBAY.

DINNER BY PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS.

SATARY REVOLT AND RELIGIOUS LAWS.

His Excellency Senhor Conceiro da Costa, the Governor General of Portuguese India, who has been in Bombay, for the last few days en route on a visit to the Portuguese possessions of Damao and Diu, and was staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel, has had a busy time since his arrival. His Excellency arrived in Bombay on Sunday afternoon by the gunboat Sado. After the vessel dropped anchor in the harbour, Senhor A. Casanova, the Consul-General for Portugal, accompanied by other gentlemen of the Portuguese community, went on board to meet His Excellency and to invite him, his suite and the Commander of the Sado to the dinner which several prominent members of the Portuguese Colony in Bombay were giving in His Excellency's honour in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel on the following day. On Monday morning, a deputation of the "Gremio Portuguez" waited on His Excellency at the Hotel, to pay their respects and to express their gratitude for all that was being done under his liberal administration the aim of which was to secure the contentment of those whom the Republic had committed to his charge. His Excellency thanked the deputation and conversed with them for sometime on various topics relating to Portuguese India and its administration. He stated that he had already done the needful for securing modification in the religious laws of the Republic so as to suit them to the requirements of the people. His Excellency received also another deputation, representing the "Goan Union," headed by Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas. The latter who was their spokesman congratulated His Excellency on the effective suppression of the revolt of the Satary dacoits and said that the peace and security that now resulted from it were due solely to His Excellency's wise and vigorous policy towards the rebels. At noon, His Excellency paid a visit to the Governor of Bombay at Malabar Hill.

DINNER AT THE TAJ.

In the evening His Excellency was entertained at dinner in the Taj Mahal. Amongst those present, besides His Excellency, were His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, Sinhor A. Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, Capt. Tito Moraes, Director of the Marine Service, Capt. Goncalo Cabral, Director of Public Works, Capt. Faure de Rosa, Chief of the Staff, Commandante Ramalho Ortigao, Commander of the Sado, Lt. Faro, A.-D.-C., Capt. Babella de Motta, ex-Governor of Diu, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, the Vicar-General, Dr. L. J. Pinto, Dr. E. X. Dias, Mr. A. Colaco, A.M.I.C.E., Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. V. Sequeira, Dr. A. M. Heredia, Dr. L. Godinho, Mr. M. de Andrade, solicitor, Dr. Jos A. D'Souza, Dr. T. Coutinho and others including the principal officers of the Sado. At the dinner several toats were proposed. That of the President of the Republic was proposed by Dr. Pinto, the band playing the Portuguese national hymn.

Senhor Casanova proposed the toast of His Excellency the Governor-General. In welcoming His Excellency, Senhor Casanova said that he was requested by the members of the Portuguese colony present there, who were gentlemen of light and leading, to be their spokesman and to propose his health. Although living far from the land of their birth, the Portuguese colony in Bombay ever retained in their hearts a warm affection and a genuine devotion for their country. Being at a distance, none were in a better position to understand and appreciate in a calm and serene spirit, free from the passions and prejudices of those on the spot, the good work which His Excellency had been doing for Portuguese subjects from the time of the proclamation of the Republic. In His Excellency were embodied rare qualities of head and heart which had enabled him to carry on a wise administration distinguished above all for its impartial justice and liberal spirit, and always aiming at the improvement of the material and moral condition of his subjects. It was from this consciousness of His Excellency's efforts and aims to improve the lot of their brethren in Portuguese India that the members of the Portuguese colony in Bombay availed themselves of His Excellency's presence in Bombay to manifest their sentiments on the present occasion. His Excellency had given a great impulse to education, and more than 60 new schools were opened during the three years of his regime. He has always identified himself with the people and advocated their interests before the Home Government. In regard to the religious question, the laws of the separation of the Church from the State, the law regarding the public notaries, the enhancement of the land assessment, and various other regulations, he had uniformly placed himself on the side of the people and by his persistent efforts and representations to the Lisbon Government had succeeded in modifying the original dispositions of the laws as passed by the Republic, so as to make them adaptable to the usages and sentiments of the people in India and to remove all that was considered harsh in the original legislation.

THE SATARY REVOLT.

It was yet too early to make a full and comprehensive review of his administration but the good work already accomplished by His Excellency constituted an imperishable monument, and his name would ever be remembered with gratitude. They all knew how much he patiently suffered in the matter of the Satary revolt from misrepresentation and criticism proceeding from deep-rooted prejudices. Thanks to his firmness and wisdom, the Satary revolt which was always believed to be a chronic and recurring trouble for the last two centuries was extinguished once for all and peace and prosperity were now brought to this district. These were important services rendered to the State which every Portuguese would be proud of. His past career was a sufficient guarantee of the good they expected from him in the future. In conclusion, he thanked him for his courtesy in accepting their invitation. The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in reply said that it gave him great pleasure to meet them there and thanked them for the sentiments expressed. Referring to the delicate subject of the religious question, His Excellency said that he was a servant of the Republic and had to obey and carry out its laws, but whenever it appeared to him that they did not accord with the deep-rooted usages and sentiments of the people, he had always sought to modify them and by duly representing matters to the Home Government, he had succeeded in effecting suitable modifications and removing many of the more objectionable features of the original legislation. He could not do more. He added that recently he had, even before receiving the sanction of the Home Government, empowered the "regedores" of all the villages to give permission to applicants when they sought to perform certain external forms of their religion, such as processions, etc., which according to the original law could not be done without the formal permission of the Administrador (Collector of a District). He had also ordered that the formality of applying to the "regedores" for such permission on stamped paper, (as required by the law, be dispensed with. The Republic respected every creed and religion which could be practised freely in its territory without any interference from the State. It did not favour one religion to the detriment of the other. He reminded them that in Portugal, as in Portuguese India, the bulk of the inhabitants were Catholics and he believed that when the present excitement and party passions fully subsided and they could not continue for ever—they would find that they would have all the freedom or privileges which they heretofore enjoyed. He assured them that in Portugal the Catholic Religion was respected and would always be respected.

THE PADROADO.

Speaking about the "Padroado," he said he had already submitted his report to Lisbon. It was his opinion that it should be maintained as a memento of the efforts of the Portuguese race to convert and civilise the races with whom they came in contact in the glorious period of its history. He was happy to say that there were men in Portugal both in and out of Parliament who advocated that the "Padroado" should be conserved. The Portuguese Colony in British India should support by all means those who worked for the maintenance of this relic of Portuguese glory in respect of which an understanding with Rome would be necessary.

Regarding his educational policy, he said that 61 new schools were opened in various districts under his administration observing that while no single new school was founded under the monarchical regime during the last 10 years in Portuguese India, one was abolished from the number of those that existed. He contemplated establishing more schools where they might be necessary.

THE SATARY REVOLT.

The Satary Revolt had laid a heavy task on him. There was a deep-rooted belief both amongst the people and the officials that it was impossible to subdue the Ranes. He was told that an army of about 7,000 men would be necessary to reduce the Ranes and these opinions freely ventilated had made even the Home Government doubtful about the advisability of adopting the measures which he had proposed to take and was anxious about the ultimate result of the operation he was to undertake, but he was determined to see once for all the end of this trouble which had lasted, off and on, for two centuries and was ever a disturbing factor in the Administration of the country and imposed heavy sacrifices on the people and the Government alike. As he would not give in, the Government threw the whole burden and responsibility of the measures on his shoulders. It was a period of heavy anxiety to him, but he was glad to say that the results fully vindicated the policy he pursued against the rebels. He was happy to add that even those who disapproved in the beginning his policy towards the rebels veered to his side. A column of 300 men which operated in Satary had brought about the happiest results which it was hoped would be lasting and, as the legend of the invincibility of the Ranes had been destroyed, he anticipated uninterrupted peace and prosperity for the hitherto disturbed area (applause).

PORTUGUESE IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency then proposed the toast of the Portuguese Colony in Bombay and said that it was a pleasure to see them flourish under the benign rule of England. Portugal, he said, had fallen from that proud position which it once occupied in the world's history and though she had lost many of her colonies and territories in the continents of Asia, Africa and America which her bold and adventurous mariners and captains had discovered and conquered, it was gratifying to know that many of these ports and territories including this beautiful Bombay, which formed part of the dowry of Queen Catherine were now in the hands of the mightiest nation of the world, which was Portugal's oldest ally and staunch friend (loud applause).

Dr. Pinto then proposed the "Navy" and referred to the glorious part it played in the world's history discovering new routes and new lands from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean and the conquests it achieved, throwing open to commerce and navigation lands unknown before. Captain Moraes responded to this toast.

Senhor Casanova proposed the "Army" to which Captain Faure de Rosa responded. The Governor then raised the toast of His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun which was replied to by His Grace.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

Messrs Jan, Mischel and Leo Cherniavsky the famous trio of brothers, whose recitals are so popular in Bombay. They opened a series of three recitals at the Royal Opera House last night. Concerts will be given again to-night and to-morrow.

BOMBAY WEDDING.

WALLACE-YAMALIE.

Yesterday morning a pretty wedding was solemnised at the St. Andrew's Scottish Presbyterian Church, Bombay, when Mr. Frank Wallace was married to Miss Margharita Yamalie. The ceremony was a quiet one, but many friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The bride, who was given away by her father Mr. E. Yamalie, looked charming in a robe of cream ivory satin, trimmed with white silk lace. She wore the usual veil, of white Ceylon lace, and a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride was attended by three bridesmaids, the Misses Olga, Edith and Helen Yamalie. The third bridesmaid is a pretty little maiden of about seven years old. The elder sisters wore white silk dresses with black hats trimmed with large white roses, and carried boquets made up of pink and white roses and maidenhair fern. The groomsman was Mr. Donald McGregor. The bridegroom had presented each of the elder bridesmaids with a gold broach in crescent shape, embodying a merry thought in the centre, and the younger lady, who attended to her duties in a manner above her years, was the recipient of a gold locket. As the married couple were leaving the church the organist played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, but apart from this the service was not Choral.

After the ceremony the party and guests adjourned to Messrs. Monginis, where the reception was held. Mr. D. MacGregor briefly proposed the health of the bride which was cordially responded to. Many presents have been received by the newly married couple who left admidst the reiterated best wishes of the guests.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

To continue our last week's subject of a "Finger Picnic." For Tea, have a good supply of plain brown and white thin bread and butter, after eating sweet cakes, etc., every one likes to finish with some of the plain things. If you have sandwiches, let them be of jam, water cress, cucumber, or tomato, but not any meaty things, which should be reserved for the late meal when something substantial is more needed. Whatever vegetable you use it is so much nicer if the slices and leaves are dipped into a little mayonnaise made with lime juice and cream or undiluted condensed milk instead of oil and vinegar, before laying them between the bread and butter. And as this will be really a meal do not make the sandwiches too tiny. For the cakes I should have several small varieties as well as some to cut at, and herewith give the recipes for various kinds which I have made myself with great success.

PLUM CAKE.

A teacupful each of flour and semolina, rather less of sugar, the same each of currants, stoned and slightly minced raisins, rather less of sugar, the same each of currents, stoned and slightly minced raisins, half a dozen French plums minced, three tablespoonfuls of mixed peel finely chopped, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, should be all prepared separately and mixed as follows. Beat a teacupful of butter to a cream and add the spice, the sugar, the yolks of six eggs previously beaten well; gradually dredge in the flour then the semolina, the different fruits, and then a wineglassful of rose-water if liked, but this is a matter of taste. Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them at the last with a teaspoonful of fresh baking powder. Line a tin with buttered paper and warm it in the oven, pour in the mixure and let it cook in a sharp oven for the first fifteen minutes, after which the heat should be moderate. If the mixture should be too dry, add a very little warm milk; if the top of the cake cooks too quickly cover it with pieces of paper which should be changed as soon as they turn yellow or they will give the cake a burnt flavour. About three quarters of an hour the cake should take to cook, and if successful is quite one of the nicest I know. I should not make a larger one, but if more is required, make two of this size the cook seldom manages the cooking well of a very large cake.

COCOANUT CAKES.

A small breakfastcupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, the same of finely grated cocoanut and butter, a little milk and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Warm and shake the flour through a sieve and mix it with the nut, sugar, baking powder, then the butter beaten soft and enough warm milk to make a stiff dough. Drop this on a well greased hot slide and bake for 15 to 20 minutes.

WINDSOR CAKES.

The weight of any number of eggs in flour, butter, sugar, sultanas and minced peel; beat the butter and add the sugar, flour, fruit, peel and the whipped egg yolks; beat well and finally add the whipped whites and drop in lumps on to a hot slice, brushing each over quickly with milk or egg yolk when half baked.

RUSSIAN TOFFEE.

Two teacupfuls of sugar, a small tin of Ideal milk, a wineglassful of treacle should be all cooked together in an enamel pan till it turns a rich brown. Then add a good tablespoonful of butter and boil till it is softly hard, if one may use so Irish an expression, but this toffee is never hard like hard-bake. Pour into a buttered dish and cut it into neat squares before it hardens.

WALNUT TOFFEE.

Just the same as the above, but add at the very last four tablespoonfuls of not too finely minced walnuts, only cooking for a few minutes after the nut is added.

FUDGES.

These are made in the same way exactly, only without the treacle, and lime juice added. Two or three tablespoonfuls of finely grated chocolate may be added. Currants well cleaned and very finely minced are a delicious addition and is called Xante Fudge. Finely minced candied fruits, or pounded pistachio nuts, all make most pleasing varieties of this easily made sweet. But the additions must be very finely minced or they look coarse and do not taste so delicate.

GINGERBREAD.

This is generally a great favourite and is really quite easy to make, and as it does not get stale quickly can be made two or three days before it is needed. A pound tin of golden syrup, two teacupfuls of flour, a level tablespoonful of ground ginger (let the cook make it fresh) two heaped tablespoonfuls of butter two of brown sugar, and three eggs. Mix a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda in with the flour, then the sugar and ginger, just *warm* the butter and syrup together, and mix into the dry ingredients, lastly the yolks and whites of the eggs whipped separately. Half fill a shallow tin with this and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. Mix a little milk with the yolk of an egg and brush this over the cake two or three times while cooking. Turn out, and when cold cut it into thick fingers.

CORNFLOUR KISSES.

Mix six tablespoonfuls of cornflour with three of castor sugar and a teaspoonful of baking powder; then whip in the separately beaten yolks and whites of four eggs, whip all well and bake in small tins in a moderate oven. These should be as light as a dream and are generally very much liked.

LAYER CAKES.

The Layer Cakes are the best for the sweet part of the late meal as they more nearly approach a pudding course. The number and variety of these is astonishing and once you have a good recipe for the cake part of it you can use your own ingenuity in making different flavourings and different fillings. Jams make nice fillings but they are a bit insipid by themselves, and are always better for having a tiny taste of spirit or lime juice or other flavouring added. Many people cover these cakes with a soft sugary icing, but really it seems to me it is unnecessary out here where everything seems so sweet and cloying to the palate; besides they are much more messy to eat and do not carry as well, and can be bought at any of the confectioners; the whole idea of this picnic is that the comestibles should be a little out of the ordinary run as can only be assured by making the things in the house.

ORANGE LAYER CAKE.

Two tablespoonfuls of flour, three of butter and two of sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder, the grated rind of half an orange. Beat the butter to a cream mix in the flour slowly, then sugar, the rind and the baking powder and lastly the eggs, the yolks and whites whipped separately. Pour this into a buttered tin and bake for half an hour. When quite cold cut it in three layers and put this filling in between. Mix together two tablespoonfuls each of butter and castor sugar with half a teaspoonful of grated orange peel and half the juice, and a teaspoonful or rum.

CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE.

This is made in exactly the same way as far as the cake part is concerned except that instead of the orange flavouring two heaped tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate are added. The filling is made with three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two of butter and sugar and some vanilla. The chocolate may be melted in half a tablespoonful of brandy first if liked, it gives it a rich flavour. The same cake mixture can be used and spread with a warm jam mixture while still hot and rolled up or baked in the same sized twis and fied one above the other with jam or other filling in between. I made a delicious large birthday cake for a friend in five layers, with an orange filling coloured bright yellow with saffron in the centre, on each side of that grated cocoanut coloured pink, and the two outside, chocolate just their own brown colour. It looked most enticing and tasted as good as it looked. It looked not unlike a Neapolitan Ice. The cake flavoured with coffee and the filling of butter sugar and coffee essence with a dash of brandy is another charming variety. The butter filling is extravagant I own, but it is so much nicer than the other ways, that it is worth the extra expenditure. However, I will give two other ways of making fillings for the cakes which would be less costly.

CHOCOLATE FILLING WITHOUT BUTTER.

Take three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and melt it over the fire with as little liquid as possible. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth adding gradually four tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, beating all the time, finally whip in the melted chocolate. This could be done in the same way with coffee or nuts, or jam, or anything your fancy suggested. Another way is, to make about a large cupful of strong coffee or jam syrup and add to it enough cornflour to make it a thick jelly boiling it well and flavouring it rather strongly as the cornflour always deadens any flavouring; at the last off the fire, add two eggs to make a sort of thick custard. Some fillings do well with this kind of flavouring coffee especially. I will finish with one more very nice cake and then give the recipe for the ice-cream you may be able to take, for you had far better make this yourself.

VICTORIA CAKE

Beat half a pound of butter to a cream and add the same of castor sugar, then the same each of ordinary flour and rice flour, three tablespoonfuls of pounded almonds, two of which should be bitter, a teacupful of picked sultanas a few drops of vanilla essence, a teaspoonful of baking powder and the whites and yolks of three eggs whipped separately. A little warm milk may be required to make it into a thick batter. Bake this in a buttered tin for one and a half to two hours in a moderate oven.

ICE CREAM MIXTURE.

These proportions can be doubled or trebled if larger quantities are required. Make a custard of four eggs to half a seer milk, with not too much sugar, (cooks love to make these custards cloyingly sweet) and a little vanilla or other flavouring according to what the ice cream is to be made of. In this instance I suggest strawberries. Take a tin of preserved strawberries and rub them through a sieve with some of the syrup added to the pulp, the juice of one or two limes and two tablespoonfuls of brandy; add this to the prepared custard, with not more than two ounces of cream. This is quite enough to give it the soft flavour nothing else will, and at the same time does not make it too rich or too costly. Strawberry cream ices go very well with Chocolate Water Ices, so you might have a freezer of each and serve a spoonful of each in the same little paper case. The chocolate will be made by making a syrup of two large cups of water boiled with the same of sugar till treacly; the juice of two or three limes and six tablespoonfuls of grated unsweetened chocolate, or three of Van Houten's cocoa, added and boiled together, set aside to cool and put into the freezer. Water ices take longer and need more ice to freeze, but many people find them much more refreshing.

A SPIDER IN LOVE.

THE PERILS OF COURTSHIP.

Mr. W. P. Pycraft, whose work in connection with the zoological department of the British Museum constitutes him a high authority on all matters relating to natural history, makes some interesting revelations on the love habits of birds, beasts and fishes in his "Courtship of Animals," says the "Daily Chronicle."

A fact that strikes one when reading of the way in which animals who is the difference in the relationship of the sexes when mate-hunger seizes the male and he goes in quest of his lady-love. In most cases it is not a mere question of ask and have. The ladies of the animal world do not appear to be palpitating with anxiety lest their claims to a marital state should be overlooked. All the ardour would appear to rest with the male, who pays court to his chosen mate in a variety of ways. Sometimes it is a savage tour-de-force, at others he woos by strategy or brute force, or by a show of gay and dazzling plumage, or a gift of song. In nearly all instances the male has to make good his claims by some elaborate procedure which is regarded with tranquil criticism by the desired female.

THE LOVE DANCE.

One of the most interesting and perhaps least known of courtships is that of the spider. A deserved tribute is paid to the valuable observation of the habits of these eerie creatures made by Mr. and Mrs. Peckham. Some of the results of their discoveries are startling. Here is a typical one, showing how the male has to display himself as a proficient dancer before he can hope to subdue the heart of his adored one. "He saw her as she stood perfectly still, 12 inches away; the glance seemed to excite him and he moved towards her; when some four inches from her he stood still, and then began the most remarkable performance that an amorous male could offer to an admiring female. She eyed him eagerly, changing her position from time to time so that he might be always in view. He, raising his whole body on one side by straightening out the legs, and lowering, it on the other by folding the first two pairs of legs up and under, leans so far over as to be in danger of losing his balance. . ."

By a series of semi-circular movements the spider approaches the lady, "she gazing towards him in a softer mood, evidently admiring the grace of his antics." And so he continues to dance towards her, while she repels his advances, inviting him on again until the consummation is reached in a giddy whirling, mazy Tango in which both join and plight their troth.

One dark and dreadful truth must be confessed about the female spider—she is a savage monster. Many a male who comes to her with overtures of love is eaten for his pains. He makes love at the peril of his life. Often while in the very act of showing off his handsome male person he is seized by his would be spouse and devoured. "Thus," says, Mr. Pycraft, "the females seem to 'select' the more resplendent males as much for eating as for mating! The ogre-like habits of the females in this regard, indeed, are almost without parallel in the animal kingdom."

That the males realise the perils which their amours may lead them into is thought very probable. "They haunt the borders of the webs of unmated females, but exhibit a hesitating, irresolute manner. For hours they will linger near her, feeling the silken carpet cautiously with their legs, and apparently trying to ascertain the nature of the welcome likely to be extended to them. The odds are against them; for even if allowed to mate, unless they are extraordinarily agile in slipping away the moment they have attained their object, the chances are they will be slain and eaten."

The new wing of the British Museum, to be known as King Edward the Seventh's Galleries, is now complete, so far as the main structure is concerned, and has been handed over by the Office of Works to the trustees of the British Museum.

The Central News telegraphs from New York that a message from Sydney, Nova Scotia, reports that Mr. Marconi has succeeded in talking between Cape Breton and Clifden, Ireland, by means of wireless telephony.

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CANNIBALS AND CYCLES.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

MISSIONARIES' TRIALS IN THE FOREST.

Before and since the days of Livingstone a combination of the roles of missionary and explorer has been no rare thing, but it is seldom, in the twentieth century at any rate, writes the "Daily News and Leader," that the establishment of a new mission station has involved the surmounting of such obstacles as have faced Mr. C. T. Studd and Mr. Alfred Buxton in their expedition to plant the Heart of Africa Mission in the Niam-Niam country in the north-east corner of the Belgian Congo.

Though Mr. Studd, who is, of course, one of the famous cricketer brothers, and a member of the well-known Cambridge seven, left London with Mr. Buxton, his future son-in-law, at the end of January, news of his arrival at his destination is still being anxiously awaited. Some idea of the delay in communication may be gathered from the fact that the last letter from Mr. Studd received by his family was dated Sept. 25, and acknowledged letters posted in London in April.

A LONG TREK.

Following their original plan, Mr. Studd and Mr. Buxton travelled by sea to Mombasa, thence by train to Uganda, across Lake Victoria, on by boat, cycle, motor-lorry, and their own legs, to Lake Albert, where the long trek into the heart of Africa began. The travellers' goal is the village of Dongu, in the north of the Belgian Congo, where they will settle down, build themselves huts, learn the language, and, setting on foot what mission work they can, hold on till reinforcements follow them out from England.

"Even to me" Mrs. Studd said "my husband gave no assurances as to whether he would stay out there one year or five. He felt he had to go, and he simply went."

From Mahagi (a port consisting of a single native hut), on Lake Albert, the two missionaries pushed on, sometimes on foot, sometimes riding their bicycles, along boulder-strewn tracks, with seventy bearers carrying their belongings. Both have been down with fever, Mr. Studd several times; a hut in which they were sleeping caught fire over their heads, and involved a tent pitched close by in the conflagration, while lions and leopards, crocodiles and cannibals have at different times caused apprehension or actual danger. The cannibals were of the Balinda tribe.

CANNIBALS AND CYCLES.

"They were delighted," Mr. Studd writes, "at seeing the first cycles ever over those regions. They had filed teeth, the badge of cannibals, but we laughed, and they laughed, and we had a hearty meal off sweet potatoes which they sold us for a few buttons. At the next halting place the people were hostile, and would give us no food. We got away with difficulty, and cycled on. The chief man ran ahead to the next village, and I feared he had evil designs, but when we got there we found it was merely that he might be able to see us cycling again."

In the Ituri Forest, the home of the pygmies, the party had three days' trek beneath trees so thick that the sun was never visible. When they get to Dongu the only Europeans near will be one or two isolated Belgian officials.

Mr. Buxton has picked up from returned travellers two or three hundred words of the language, which is rudimentary and monosyllabic. It is hoped they are in Dongu now. News of their arrival was looked for but the expected cable did not arrive, and there is now little prospect of it for another fortnight, the visits of runners to the nearest cable station being infrequent.

A PERSIAN ROMANCE.

WOUNDED HIGHLANDER AND A DUSKY DAUGHTER OF THE DESERT.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" wired as follows on November 17th:—

The new British steamship Arabistan, with 147,000 cases of dates, arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday, after fighting the stormy Atlantic for forty days. Her sole passenger was a Scotsman named Ferguson, a young, fair-haired man wearing eyeglasses, who told a curious story of his romantic adventures in Persia as the correspondent of a Birmingham paper.

Tiring of Teheran he joined the caravan of Sheik Vephrem. The sheik fell ill, and Ferguson nursed him. Then they encountered a rival tribe under Sheik Resht. Being a soldier of fortune, as well as a doctor and a journalist, Ferguson took command and drove off the enemy. He was shot in the shoulder, however, and the sheik's beautiful daughter, who had been captured, poured oil into the Highlander's wound, in return for which Ferguson, under a flag of truce, conveyed her back to her defeated father. After this both sheiks were ready to worship him.

Ferguson graphically described the farewell of the damask-cheeked daughter of the desert, who blew kisses across the sand as long as she was visible. The American reporters asked him if he was not returning to the Persian maid, to write a story eclipsing Robert Hichens'. Ferguson made the laughing answer: "There's a little blue-eyed girl in Aberdeen to be considered."

Messrs. Macmillan were to publish on Nov. 21, two new books by Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. One is a volume of poems, dealing with the subject of children, entitled "The Crescent Moon." A special feature of this work is a series of eight illustrations in colour from drawings by Indian artists. The other is a collection under the title of "Sadhana: the Realisation of Life." of some of the lectures which Mr. Tagore has been delivering in Oxford, London, and elsewhere.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

"NOT A PUNITIVE MEASURE."

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT.

Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians, has addressed the following letter to the "Times" on the subject of forcible feeding:

Sir,—During the past fortnight I have received a number of letters respecting forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners, and I have been urged, as President of the Royal College of Physicians, to use such influence as I might possess to enable the prison doctors to be relieved from the obligation of performing the operation in question in cases of danger from starvation. It has been asserted by my correspondents in the most confident terms that forcible feeding is employed at present not for the purpose of saving life, but as a punitive and disciplinary measure. If that were indeed the fact I should willingly join with my correspondents in condemnation of the practice.

But is it a fact? It appeared to me that the straightforward course was for me to apply directly to the Home Office for information on this point. The accompanying letter gives the reply which I have received from Sir Edward Troup, the Permanent Under-Secretary, and I am authorised to publish it:

"Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
"Nov. 11, 1913."

"Dear Sir Thomas—I need hardly say that there is not an atom of truth in the statement that forcible feeding has been resorted to as a 'punitive or disciplinary measure.' That is a lie which has been deliberately propagated as part of the Suffragist campaign. I have no doubt some of your correspondents have been brought to believe it, but those from whom it originated must be well aware that it has no foundation.

"Forcible feeding has never been used in the prisons except when necessary as a medical measure; and even when it would have been necessary as a medical measure the Home Secretary has frequently relieved the prison authorities from that necessity by releasing the prisoner. Since the Home Secretary obtained power under the Act passed last April to release prisoners temporarily in case of ill-health caused by their own misconduct, there have been only three cases of Suffragists being forcibly fed. These three were all women awaiting trial on charges of arson, and it was practically certain from their previous history and from their own statements that if they were released on temporary discharge they would within a week or two begin to commit fresh outrages. One of them had been released four times, and on each occasion within a few days of her discharge was arrested for a fresh offence of window-breaking or of arson. At the present moment no woman is being forcibly fed. One of the three resumed taking her food in the ordinary way; another was released when she succeeded in 'regurgitating' the whole of her food, so that the feeding became ineffective; and the third when she showed symptoms of appendicitis, of which she admitted she had had previous attacks.

"I may add that in all questions relating to forcible feeding we have been advised by a distinguished physician, whose experience of asylum work is exceptionally wide. He speaks in the highest terms of the skilful way in which the forcible feeding is carried out by the prison medical officers, who have nearly always asylum experience, and by the female warders. In a recent letter to me he said:

I have seen the forcible feeding carried out in Holloway on several occasions, and I am certain that the wardresses do their work in a thoroughly efficient manner. The cases at which I have been present at the feeding have been scattered over a some what lengthened period, but in no one instance could the wardresses' work of holding the prisoner have been more humanely or efficiently carried out by asylum nurses. It is true that the resistance offered by the Suffragists is at times great and skilfully effected, but in my opinion the wardresses are thoroughly competent to carry out their duties. . . The difference between asylum cases and the prison ones lies in the thought-out resistance which the Suffragist offers, even when efficiently held by the wardresses.

"I have shown this letter to the Home Secretary, and he approves of it.—Yours sincerely,

"EDWARD TROUP."

"Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., M.D., &c."

Having regard to the above authoritative statement, I submit, (1) that there is at present no forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners; (2) that since April only in three cases of Suffragist prisoners has forcible feeding been employed; (3) that there is no foundation for the statement made by all my correspondents that forcible feeding is employed as a punitive and disciplinary measure. I fail to see any reason why I should intervene by criticism or condemnation.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

THOMAS BARLOW.

10, Wimpole-street, Nov. 14.

A ROGUE'S PROTEST.

"You want shooting, the lot of you," was the final public remark of Bertram Childs, 28, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at the London Sessions during mail week for stealing overcoats and attempting suicide. He was described by the police as a cunning thief.

His method, after committing a theft, was to go to the police station and give information of the robbery. In the present case after stealing the overcoats, he went to the police station, and endeavoured to secure the arrest of another man. He was actually wearing one of the coats, and demanded half a sovereign for his information. Subsequently he was found in his cell with a blanket tied tightly round his throat.

Detective Stephens, who arrested the man, proved previous convictions. "I have done my punishment for that," Childs shouted, "and you go into the box in your bull-headed way and try to condemn me. I appeal to you, my lord."

Mr. Wallace, K.C.: I must know something of your past life.

Childs informed the Court that he had a brother who had married into the peerage, and another brother who had just taken a degree.

44,000 FREE TAXI RIDES A YEAR

LONDON "BILKERS" AND THEIR LITTLE WAYS.

It will come as a shock to those of us who pay a penny like men for a bus ride to learn that 44,000 of our fellow-citizens whom we envy as they whizz past us in taxis in the course of a year are enjoying free rides, writes the "Daily News and Leader."

There are about 11,000 licensed hackney vehicles in London, and, according to Mr. L. Russell, of the London Cab Drivers' Union, every taxi-driver or cabby gets "bilked" on an average four times a year, and each "bilk" represents a loss in actual money or time of about 8s. or 10s. to the man or the company.

WHAT THE DRIVER WANTS.

"What we want," Mr. Russel told a "Daily News" representative, "is an alteration in the Act which will enable a driver to have a 'bilker' detained by the police until he has given his name and address, and until both have been verified."

There are many classes of "bilkers," chief among them being the expert who knows restaurants with multiple exits. Then there is the race-course "bilker," the victim of luck rather than intentional design. He takes his guests by taxi from a West End restaurant to the races, commands the driver to wait till the last race, and that's the last seen of him.

A famous figure of years ago was "Maudie." Her love of a free jaunt in a cab went so far as to prompt her to put herself in evening dress every night and choose a different doorstep from which to hail a cab—this was before the taxi days. She would have a nice drive round, deposit herself at the door of the Countess Somebody, and give an address where the fare was to be collected in the morning. "You've driven Maudie to-night" was the invariable comment of cabmen when one of them mentioned that he had to call the next morning for the fare of a lady who had left her purse on the piano.

FEWER WOMEN "BILKERS."

"Women are not such 'bilkers' as men," declared Mr. Russel; and he regarded it as quite a coincidence that the cases of two women who took unpaid taxi rides to Ipswich and Wickham Market should have appeared simultaneously in yesterday's papers.

Apart from the well-known places in London and the racecourse, Brighton seems to be the most popular "bilking" place. But Mr. Russel does not believe that the custom has increased since the vogue of the taxi-cab, though the average loss on a "bilk" undoubtedly has.

The victimised drivers think that commonsense will approve their remedy—power to hand the "bilker" over to the police for detention until his name and address have been verified.

KAISER OBJECTS TO THE TANGO.

OFFICERS FORBIDDEN TO DANCE IT IN UNIFORM.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes from "Der Salon" the statement that the Kaiser has forbidden all officers in the army and navy, on pain of dismissal, to take part whilst in uniform in dancing the tango, or to frequent families where the tango, the one-step, and the two-step are danced.

The tango has conquered society in Berlin as well as elsewhere, and though confirmation of the Imperial edict in the sharp form quoted is not obtainable, it seems probable that the Kaiser has expressed his disapproval. Members of the Royal Opera and theatre, according to the "Tageblatt," have been warned by Count Huelsenhaeseler that to share in charity entertainments whene tango tournaments are on the programme may be dangerous.

Berlin society, which has gone crazy over the tango (there are tango teas, tango skirts, innumerable tango circles, and even poulet au tango on fashionable restaurant menus), will not appreciate the sudden ban on the brilliant uniforms expected to grace these festivities, whilst some half-dozen charitable tango entertainments already announced will probably have to change their arrangements.

LONDON'S FIRST MILK HOSTEL.

TO BE OPENED IN JANUARY.

It was announced at the first meeting of the Council of the Pure Food and Health Society, at the residence of Sir Philip Sassoon, on Nov. 19, that it is proposed to open the first milk hostel in London in Watney-street, Shadwell, in January.

There would be no competition with tradesmen, said Miss F. E. Rockman (one of the organising secretaries). The hostel would supply 130 pints of milk daily to the very poorest of the people—those who could not afford to buy more than a half-penny worth, or even so much, a day. There would be no question of pauperisation of the people. The actual cost of starting the hostel and its maintenance for year would be £700.

In his presidential address Sir Philip Sassoon said the work of medical men was to a large extent being discounted by the practice of food-faking and food-drugging, but he felt sure the work of the society was destined to put an end to much of this He was convinced that the adulteration and denaturing of food would soon be recognised as the most detestable of crimes.

The Secretary (Mr. Alfred E. Moore) announced the receipt of a letter from the British Medical Association promising to co-operate with the society in the endeavour to secure satisfactory milk certification. He went on to say that the society had presented a measure in the House of Commons, but Mr. John Burns himself had brought forward a measure. He thought anyone who had analysed Mr. Burns' Bill would agree with him that it was like "an empty wardrobe"—there were plenty of hooks to hang things on, and that was all. He thought, however, that when it passed they would find it had been so modified or enlarged as practically to incorporate the society's Bill.

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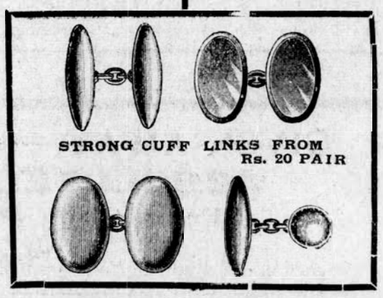

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THE HUMAN NOTE IN INDUSTRY.

SCIENTISTS FIGHTING FOR HEALTH OF WORKERS.

PRESERVING THE EYES OF GLASS MAKERS.

The human factor in industry is now engaging the attention of leading men of science, as formerly did material and processes of manufacture, writes the "Daily News and Leader." What the intellectual investigator can do who is not concerned with profits (in the old sense) has just been illustrated by Sir William Crookes. He has been engaged for some time past in the preparation of eye-preserving glass for spectacles. The subject seems prosaic enough until one learns that Sir William was moved to do so because of the liability of glassworkers to cataract, owing to the extreme heat rays to which they are exposed in their employment. The aged scientist busied himself in the preparation of an ideal glass which would screen heat rays and ultra violet rays, and be sufficiently free from colour to be capable of use as spectacles.

To this end he fitted up glass works at his own house. The ideal glass, Sir William explained recently, was still to be discovered, but he had prepared glasses which cut off 90 per cent. of heat radiation, which were opaque to the invisible ultra violet rays, and were sufficiently free from colour. The next thing was to combine these three qualities in one glass.

FIGHTING LEAD POISONING.

Again, Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, the famous physician to whom is due the respect of all workers for his efforts to eliminate the dangers to which pottery workers are peculiarly liable, has been describing a remarkable process by which lead poison can be got out of the body. It is done by an electrolytic bath apparatus.

About three weeks ago they succeeded in removing lead from the body of a workman in a lead smelting works, who had contracted lead poisoning while cleaning flues. After three or four baths the vivid blue line along the gums actually disappeared, and lead was found in the bath and on the electro. Tremendous stimulus was given to the whole nutrition of the body, the nerve energies were improved, and the man expressed himself as being much better than formerly.

Commenting on the economy of conserving human force in industry (to put the matter down on the plane where it would interest even masters largely indifferent to the human factor) Mr. J. J. Mallon, speaking to a "Daily News" representative, said he had in mind a certain Lancashire factory, which was forced, by prosecutions, to install smoke-consuming plant. "That one mill now saves £100 a year in fuel."

TERRIBLE WASTE OF HUMAN FORCE.

"The waste of human force in industry is terrible, and if the masters only knew it they are, when wasting it through overwork and out-of-date plant and deleterious processes, cutting profits. It is a pity the attention of scientists to the end of preventing waste of human power in factories is at present merely casual, disinterested, and sporadic. There is a wild field here for the scientist. There is the question of transport in factories, for instance. Why doesn't some engineer attend to that? Why should women in Staffordshire carry a load of clay weighing one cwt., when machinery could carry it quicker and better, and without wasting any energy but steam or electricity? This is a question for most factories. It is uneconomic.

"Industry is full of such problems. There is the question of dust and consumption, of anthrax, of noxious fumes, and of fatigue. It has been proved that the worker who is fatigued does less valuable work, in addition to injuring his body. Most accidents occur when workers are fatigued. Where energy and effort are scientifically planned, the quality of the work is improved, and the quantity increased."

NEW LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Herr Paul Raschke, of Breslau, is visiting London for the purpose of introducing to the delegates to the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea a life-saving apparatus which he has invented. Herr Raschke is a working tailor, and his apparatus is a suit made of a composition of aluminium and rubber, with a padded belt around the body under the arms. The belt is filled with wadding and an air tube; and above is a pouch in which are carried supplies of food and drink. By permission of the Port of London Authority, Herr Raschke on Nov. 15 gave an exhibition of the use of the apparatus in the Thames from Lambeth Pier. He put on the suit in less than three minutes and jumped into the river. The buoyancy of the apparatus was perfect, and, with the aid of two small paddles, he controlled his movements in the water. A strong inward tide was running, and Herr Raschke was carried about a mile up the river. He was attended by one of the Port Authority's launches and a police boat, but he did not need their help. He took a cigar from his pouch, lighted it, and smoked for the greater part of the forty-five minutes that he was in the water. He stated afterwards that the cold water had not had the slightest effect on him, and he claimed that his apparatus resisted the effects of cold water.

Sir William Crookes has been recommended by the president and Council of the Royal Society for election as president of the Society in the place of Sir Archibald Geikie, the retiring president.

BUSINESS ASTROLOGY AT WORK.

HOW A CHARLATAN MADE A DUPE OF A WOMAN.

The following story of extraordinary duplicity is related by the Paris correspondent of the London "Daily News and Leader":—

In his consulting room, well stocked with weird astrological signs, boxes of precious talismans, tarots, and other panoply for reading the future, Dr. Ely Star (whose real name is Jacobs) sat waiting for clients when a letter was handed to him from a certain Mme. Bucheron.

Mme. Bucheron, according to her husband, was, at that time, a simple-minded Breton girl. Her mother had long consulted "Dr. Ely Star," and had implicit confidence in his powers. It was, therefore, natural that the daughter should turn to the astrologer in her hour of need.

HELIOTROPE FOR TIMIDITY.

"You will perhaps smile," ran Madame's letter, "but if you only knew how I suffer from my timidity, awkwardness, and backwardness. At times I am incapable of continuing the conversation, and I exasperate my husband so that I tremble at the thought that he may separate from me."

In a word Mme. Bucheron asked for a "heliotrope talisman," and enclosed 20 francs (16s.).

The doctor in occult sciences sent by return of post a "talisman of the planets Mars and Luna," but cautioned Mme. Bucheron against telling the priest.

—Wrap the talisman in a sachet of orange silk and sew it on your corset on the side of the heart. Your bashfulness will vanish, wrote the doctor.

According to M. Bucheron, an ex-notary, the doctor turned to such good advantage the correspondence thus begun that he acquired complete influence over Mme. Bucheron.

A BAIT OF £20,000.

Having become aware that the lady possessed a fortune of £20,000 in her own right he determined to bring about a separation between husband and wife, assuring the latter that the stars, as well as her mother, who was in Heaven, counselled this. Here is one of his letters:

Listen, madame, we will talk like two good friends. It was written on your horoscope that your marriage was to be inharmonious, and would cause you great pain of heart, inevitably to be terminated by a divorce. You married under bad planetary influences, but this ill-chance can and must be corrected by a happy initiative on your part. The annual period, which runs from the 12th June, 1909, to the 11th June, 1910, and which constitutes your astrological year, announces a friendship with a gentleman who is married or a widower. Your divorce is inevitable, necessary, written in the stars, and you cannot avoid it, so the sooner the better. And if I told you that the spirit of madame, your mother, approves of your separation and your new friendship, what would you say? Yes, it is written in plain letters on your stars.

This and many other letters of a like nature fell a few months ago into the hands of M. Bucheron.

The doctor, dressed in a blue frock coat, is now on his trial at the 10th Correctional Chamber on a charge of illegal practice of medicine and, what is far more serious, of swindling.

LIBERAL IDEALS.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON THE MEANING OF "LLOYD GEORGISM."

Sir John Simon, the Attorney-General, speaking at a reception at Woolford Green on Nov. 19, given for the purpose of introducing Mr. E. J. Horniman as the prospective Liberal candidate for the Walthamstow Division, said he was convinced that they were now within an easier and nearer realisation of their ideals as Liberals and Radicals than they were in 1906. This realisation was in matters that more directly affected the people.

Education temperance reform, plural voting, and other matters had in the past been dealt with by the House of Commons, and after hard and laborious work in that House the measures had entered the gloomy portals of the House of Lords and had been destroyed in a couple of hours or so. Such matters, through the operation of the Parliament Act, would now become the law of the land.

Still, in his view it did not matter whether they had already passed Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and other things. The passing of these and other measures would only be paying the debts of our grandparents, for they ought, in fact, to have been passed long ago.

There were many other pressing and important things, to be done, and among them was the gathering of the resources of this rich nation together in such a way as to adjust matters between the people irrespective of class, creed, or party. This was what was meant by Lloyd Georgism.

Lloyd Georgism also meant that the rich classes should help the State through their wealth to relieve misery, wretchedness, and poverty, for wealth had its duties as well as its privileges. They had to deal with the evil sweating system that prevailed, and were now concentrating on the land problem which, after all, was the substratum upon which all the social and business life of this nation stood. These things would be done, and in the doing of them he looked forward to a great democratic advance all round.

THE LOTI DUEL.

A FIERCE ENCOUNTER NEAR PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" wired as follows on November 19th:—

With a disregard for sensationalism which duellists generallly would do well to take as an example, a Franco-Bulgarian meeting came off to-day at secluded Montmorency, about half-an-hour's train journey from Paris.

Lieutenant Torkom, it may be at once stated, has not had his heart's desire fulfilled of crossing swords with Pierre Loti. The distinguished Academician has not noticed the Bulgarian officer's challenge. To-day's encounter was an outcome of the original challenge, the "Red Knight" and M. Georges Breittmayer becoming involved in the controversy, the former by a counter challenge and the latter as a second to the "Red Knight," and also because he took part in the Press articles against Lieutenant Torkom.

Profound secrecy was observed by the few persons who were initiated into the affair. Lieutenant Torkom arrived in Paris in strict incognito. The meeting was arranged. The "Red Knight" was to cross swords first with the Bulgarian challenger. At the last moment, however, certain facts were brought to Lieutenant Torkom's notice, and his seconds decided to claim arbitration.

There remained M. Georges Breittmayer, one of the most expert swordsmen in France.

A DUEL IN EARNEST.

The meeting was fixed for 10 o'clock this morning in the grounds of the editor of the "Rappel's" residence at Montmorency. The very silence observed, apart from the severe conditions regulating the encounter, was proof that it was to be a duel in earnest. Each combatant was allowed 15 yards of ground. M. Breittmayer, with French grace, saluted his antagonist with the point of his sword. The Bulgarian replied with a sweep of his weapon.

Torkom, as he stands there, is seen to be somewhat above middle stature and thick-set. His black moustache has a fierce upward curl at the ends, and his beard is horse-shoe shaped. Everything in his attitude and expression marks a man of great energy and stubborn resolve.

From the moment the words "Allez messieurs!" were uttered by the director of the duel, Torkom pressed forward to attack. His adversary parried the blow with ease, and thenceforward it was Breittmayer who took the offensive.

In the first five rounds Torkom's sleeve was pierced six times. In the third the Bulgarian was wounded in the hand, but he insisted on continuing.

BREAST WOUND IN THE SIXTH ROUND.

The fight grew hotter, and the spectators began to fear a fatal issue when, in the sixth round, Breittmayer lunged and the point of his sword entered the Bulgarian's breast.

The fight was at once stopped, and, after a few minutes' observation, the doctors declared that Torkom's wound was such as to place him clearly at a disadvantage.

The Frenchman thereupon advanced towards his antagonist and said: "We have exchanged letters on account of the Bulgarian campaign, and these letters have brought us on the duelling ground. I am very honoured to have crossed swords with you."

"All the honour is mine," replied the Bulgarian, with equal gallantry. "Vive la France!"

The antagonists shook each other cordially by the hand, then Lieutenant Torkom's wound was dressed, and shortly afterwards he drove to a neighbouring station, whence, it is understood, he took the first train back to Switzerland.

BURGLARY AT M.P.'S HOUSE.

MAKING LOVE TO THE SERVANT.

Before Mr. Horace Smith, at Westminster Police-court on November 14, Alfred Ingram, 38, described as a painter, of Acklam-road, North Kensington, and Henry Pascoe, 34, a parcels porter, of Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, and Lucy Bodimead, a servant acting as caretaker, were charged with being concerned together in breaking and entering 40, Cadogan-square, Chelsea, the residence of Mr. Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., and stealing a large quantity of valuable jewellery and other property, including a pearl pin worth £90, a gold watch, etc., all recovered by Detective-sergeants Goggin and Frost.

The premises of the prisoner Ingram, at Acklam-road, were raided at three o'clock on the morning of Nov. 14 and the property stolen from Mr. Maitland's house was discovered under a bed. Divisional Inspector Bedford (B4) informed the magistrate that the police had also found at the address other valuable property and house-breaking implements.

The inspector said it was proposed only to give evidence of arrest, but the facts were that the woman Bodimead, formerly housemaid in Mr. Maitland's service, was left in charge during the absence of the family. Pascoe made her acquaintance, and, making love to her, took her out on Wednesday night when, by pre-arrangement, the house was broken into by Ingram, the area door being forced with a jemmy. After the raid on Ingram's premises at Kensal Town and the recovery of prosecutor's property, the prisoners arrested by Sergeants Goggin and Frost were taken to Chelsea (Walton-street) Police-station. There Pascoe said: I told the sergeant that the girl knew nothing about it.

Bodimead (the young woman) made no reply to the charge.

Prisoners were all remanded in custody.

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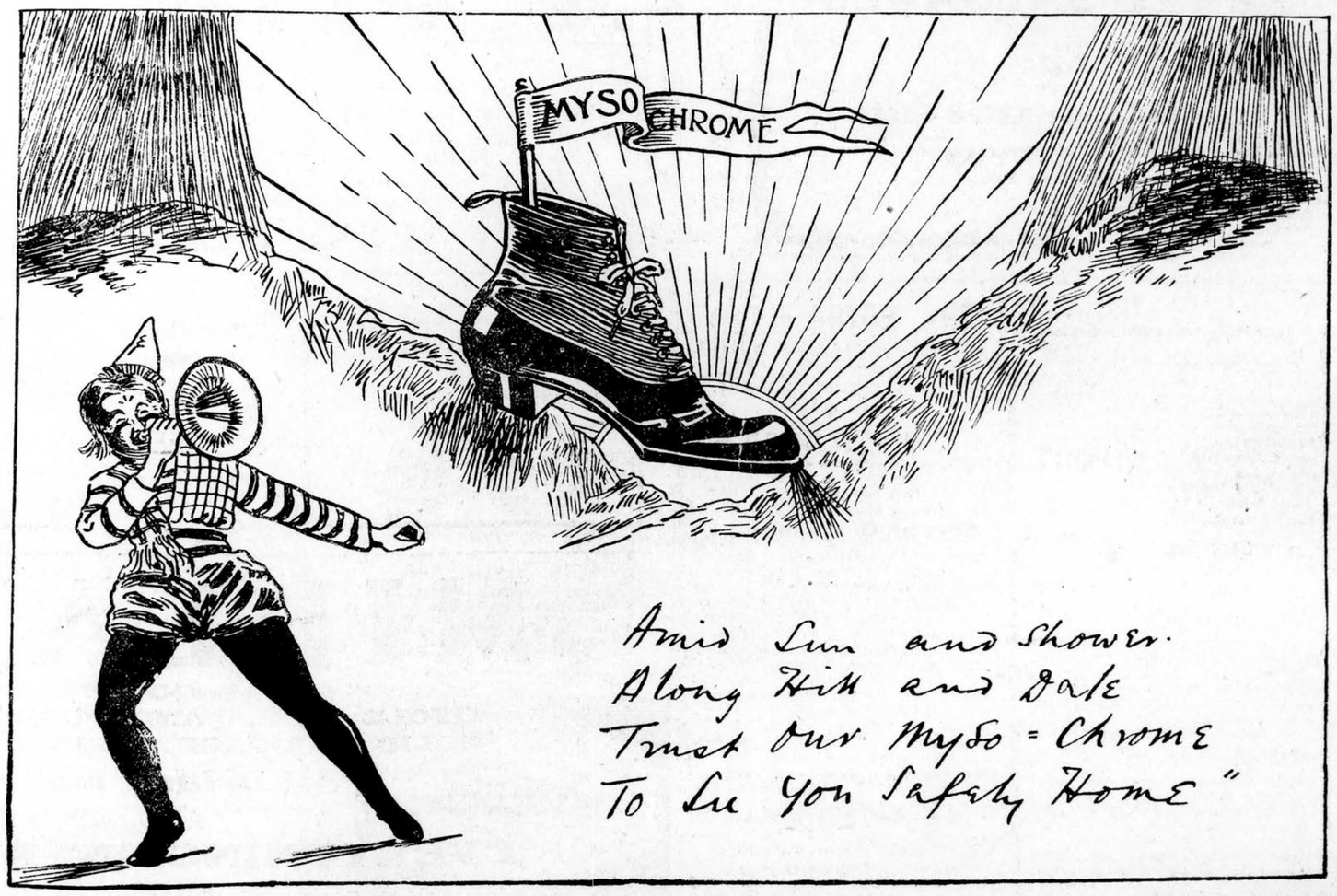

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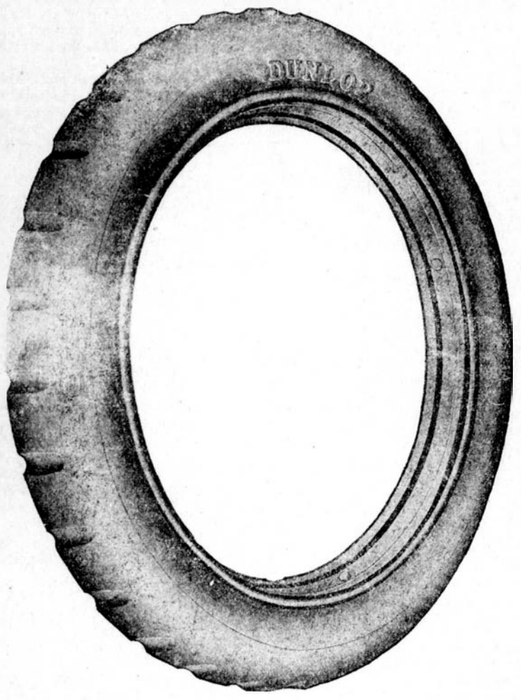

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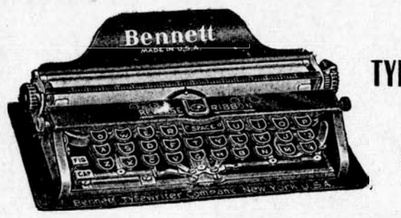
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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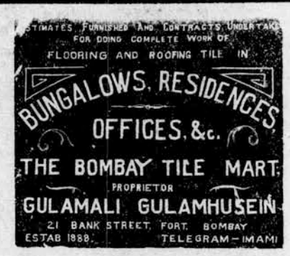

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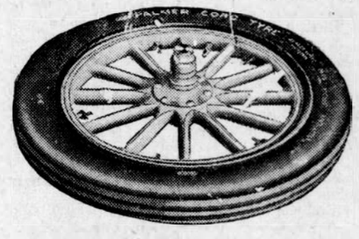

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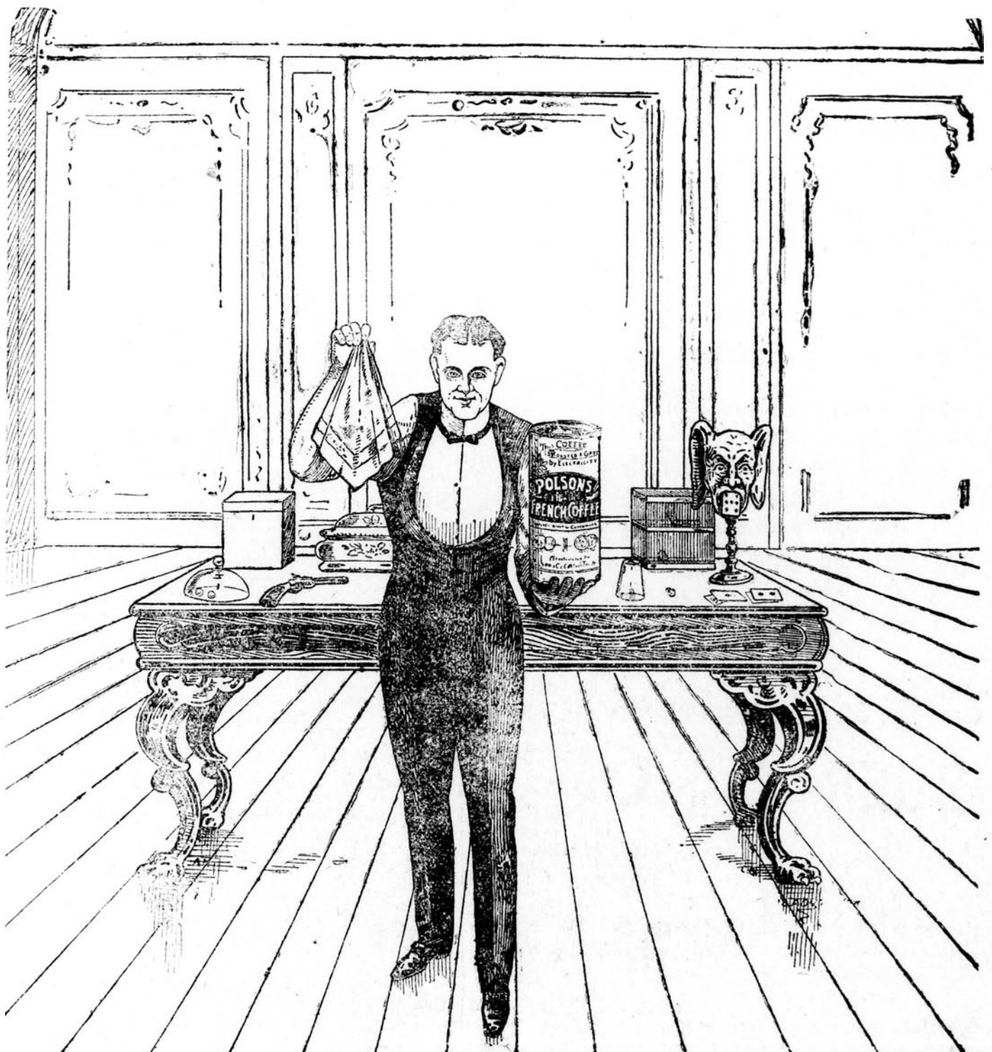

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